Physician's Monitor.

"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

Vol. II. NEW-YORK, 1873. No. 3.

Agents affecting Nutrition.

FOOD FOR INFANTS—FOOD FOR INVALIDS—AND FOOD FOR EVERY BODY.

THERE is, perhaps, no subject connected with the physical well-being of the human race, of greater moment intrinsically than that of the proper food for infants. It is, indeed, a matter important alike to individuals and to nations.

Statistics have shown that in cities generally, *one half*—and in some of the most populous even a greater percentage—of children die within the limit of their first three years; while of those that survive the trying period of infancy, too large a proportion still do not possess a healthy constitution.

This alarming mortality of children reared in cities, with the too common attendant of an imperfect physique among those that live, is chiefly due to *defective nutrition*, arising from improper food and vitiated air. Thus, too often, in consequence of an impaired condition of the mother's health, the provision of nature for the support of the infant is either insufficient in quantity or abnormal in quality, or both at once; and in any case, the unfortunate innocent is but too likely to be fed with indigestible pap, or similar foods, such as would tax, if not exceed, the powers even of the adult system.

There can be no doubt that it is, naturally, the duty of every healthy mother to nurse her infant; but this course is not, in fact, always practicable or possible. Circumstances will present themselves, in which it is not proper for even the healthy mother to perform this office; while the really invalid mother never should do so, if she desires to rear her child in good health. Next to a dependence on the healthful milk of the mother, the wet-nurse system would seem to offer itself as the course most natural and best; and yet this is attended with objectionable features, some of which are of so grave a character as to forbid its too common adoption, in cities especially. In any case, it is a sin, if not a crime, to allow an infant otherwise healthy to draw its nourishment from a system at the time tainted with specific poisons; and, in all large cities, instances of such sort are at least so frequent as to afford ground for alarm.

What aliment, then, that will fully meet the requirements of nature, can be substituted for the mother's milk? This, it is now seen, becomes the important question; and it is one that points directly to the only alternative, namely,

ARTIFICIAL LACTATION.

In ordinary artificial lactation, it is customary to use the milk of certain domestic animals, especially that of the cow, which contains a much larger proportion of casein, and less sugar, than are present in human milk of the proper quality. For the purpose, accordingly, of disposing of a part of the casein of cow's milk, and otherwise varying its composition, so as to make it conform with the quality of the human lacteal fluid, a common practice has been to allow the former to remain at rest until a part of its cream has risen to the surface; and then to use *the upper third, or half*, of the entire depth of liquid, (that, of course, containing the cream,) adding a little sugar, (*cane-sugar*,) and diluting the whole with water.

Among the objections to the plan just named is the fact that, if not decomposition, at least a decided change in the qualities and character of the milk is already beginning to take place, early in the course of separation of the cream; and such change, as is known, goes on with more or less rapidity to souring, and then putrefaction, of the liquid. In fact, I am prepared to say, from almost the very commencement of the formation of the cream, the milk is already so altered in its chemical and physical properties as to be no longer the best suited to serve for the food of infants. For, it must be remembered, that the natural food of the infant is drawn directly from the mother's breast; so that, no intervention of time being allowed for decomposition or other change in its quality, the milk is taken into the stomach just as nature has formed it, in the glands.

Again, so far as the casein of cow's milk is concerned, it is not so much to the quantity of this, as to its properties, that the bad effects following the use of such milk are to be attributed. The casein of cow's milk and of that of some other domestic animals is rapidly coagulated by the gastric juice, tending also to form a firm curd; and if the infant's stomach is able to retain this coagulated casein, it is slowly and perhaps imperfectly digested, in about three hours. In this imperfect digestion of the casein, and in the presence of cane-sugar, which latter, besides being in its physical properties very different from milk-sugar, also taxes the digestive fluids in the fact of its requiring to be converted into *glucose* before it can be assimilated in the system, are largely to be found the causes of those derangements in the

nutritive functions that so generally follow the use of preparations such as just described, as the food of infants.

The casein of human milk, indeed, is only partially coagulated by the gastric juice—the coagulum formed remaining soft and loosely held together, so that it is easily digested; while, as already intimated, that of cow's milk yields a viscid, dense, and tough mass, very different from the coagulated casein which the mother's milk affords.

Indeed, in order to render the milk of the cow, or of any other of the lower orders of creatures, available for infants' food, it is in the first place necessary that the animals be treated differently from the now more usual methods. They must be allowed free exercise in the open air, kept clean, supplied with an abundance of good water, and fed upon food not only of natural character but also pure and wholesome; while I would recommend that the same *nutritive salts* be also specially given them, which enter into the food of human beings. The purpose of supplying the nutritive salts is two-fold: *first*, the animals so treated thrive much better; and *secondly*, by this means the composition and properties of the milk are brought nearer those of human milk.

It is likewise very important that the milk employed in the preparation of infants' food be that of non-pregnant and perfectly sound creatures only. For, on the one hand, it is well understood that the milk of pregnant women, however well themselves, as also that of the lower animals under the like condition, may prove dangerous to the health of infants; and, on the other hand, we all know what sad results are liable to follow the indiscriminate use of milk from dairies, which, besides its being a mixture derived from creatures of different breed and in different conditions, not seldom may even contain *pus*, from animals in a diseased state, owing to their having been fed on improper and vile food, or otherwise ill-treated.

PREPARATION OF A STANDARD ARTIFICIAL FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Not to dwell further, at this point, on the question of the possibility of improving, by individual parents and for their own needs, the usual artificially prepared milk for infants, I shall proceed to state the course of preparation of what is found to be (in very close approximation, at least) a perfect form of such *prepared milk*, or *infants' food;* and which, as with the now common "concentrated" article for general use, can be put up in a form to be kept indefiniteiy, and to be portable.

In preparing this food for infants, the milk of the cow, goat, and ewe may be employed; the last-named being the best, with the exception of that of certain breeds of cows, as the Alderney, Jersey, or others affording a milk rich in cream. The milk must be accurately analyzed, at least once a week, to ascertain its condition and the proportions of its constituents; and, as the milk of the lower animals always contains more casein and less sugar than does human milk, there must be added to the portion of the former operated on further quantities both of *sugar* and of new, sweet *cream*, (the latter of course from suitable milk which is then rejected,) and these in the requisite proportions to conform the percentages of the several ingredients to those present in normal human milk. It is moreover necessary to add a certain quantity of *bicarbonate of potassa*, at once to render the fluid alkaline in like degree with human milk, and to preserve the solubility of the casein.

The sugar added in the preparation must be *glucose*, and not cane-sugar. The glucose may be obtained in the market; but, as there met with, it is not always sufficiently pure. The best method, for the purpose here in view, is to obtain it from starch (present in farinaceous grains) by the action of *diastase*. With this view, as well as at the same time to impart to the milk additional and important nutritive principles, recourse is had in the outset to a pure and carefully prepared malt, the diastase of which is extracted by the usual chemical methods, and then preserved in a cool place, until required for use.

The malt, from which the diastase has been extracted, is then mixed with an equal quantity of ground wheat, (unbolted wheaten flour,) and the mixture covered with distilled water, and allowed to macerate at a temperature of about 150° F. for three hours; when, the heat being reduced to 100° F., the diastase is added to the mixture, and the whole kept at the latter temperature for three hours longer; at the end of this period, the mass is very gradually raised to the boiling-point, and then instantly removed from the applied heat, and agitated with a solution of bicarbonate of potassa—the quantity of this salt used to be just sufficient to neutralize any acid that may be present. The liquor is then extracted from the mixture by pressure, and, after filtering, is added to new and warm milk, (previously enriched with cream, in the manner above stated;) the proportion of it so intermixed being just that necessary to supply—aside from any consideration of the additional nutritive substances it contains—the quantity of sugar (glucose) requisite to bring the total of the saccharine matters to the same percentage of the entire liquid as exists in normal human milk. Thus mingled, the milky compound is then again carefully filtered; after which, the water is evaporated *in vacuo*, at a low temperature, and until the compound is reduced to a semi-fluid consistency.

In the condition thus secured, the prepared milk is put up in jars, which are hermetically sealed; and it may then be transported to any climate, without undergoing change. When required for use, it is only necessary to add sufficient water to conform the proportion of this, and so in a manner the fluidity, to those characterizing normal human milk; or such other quantities as may best adapt the article to the condition of the infant.

It will be observed, that the preparation now described is unlike that originated by Baron Justus von Liebig, of Munich, which is also denominated "food for infants." Liebig's preparation consists simply in a mixture of malt with wheaten flour and milk; to the whole being added a little bicarbonate of potasa. The diastase is not previously separated from the malt, to be applied again after a succeeding maceration of both the malt and wheaten flour, so as to obtain from these not only their nutritive salts, but also the whole of their saccharine matter; nor is any regard (apparently) paid to the quality of the milk used—the point in reality first of all in importance, and vital to the value of the preparation.

In the new form of food, and as already intimated in part, the additional nutritive principles referred to are derived from both the malt and the ground wheat, during the processes to which these latter are subjected; the *starch* and *dextrin* they have contained are converted into glucose; the *gluten* and *albumen* are liquefied; whilst all these, along with the *nutritive salts* of the grains, are extracted and held in solution. So that the total of nourishing materials added to the milk consists of *glucose*, *gluten*, *albumen*, and the *nutritive salts*, as also indeed a small quantity of *fat*—all these being in the soluble form, or rather, in a condition to blend with water in other fluids; and hence easily absorbed and assimilated in the system.

It is evident that this process of preparing food for infants is the means of securing most advantageous results—some of these, indeed, practically of great importance. Thus:

1. The food so formed is absolutely pure, and possesses great nutritive powers.

2. It is a food easily digested, and that, when judiciously supplied, never disagrees with the infant.

3. By diluting the concentrated preparation with less or more of water, (which should in all cases be pure,) it is easily adapted to the requirements or infants, of whatever age or condition of health.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF'S

APPARATUSES FOR

Atomization of Liquids for Inhalation, Local Anæsthesia, &c.

☞ By the Atomizer any medicated liquid may be converted into the finest spray. In this state it may be inhaled into the smallest air cells, thus opening a new era in the treatment of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The Complete Steam Atomizer for Inhalation, &c.

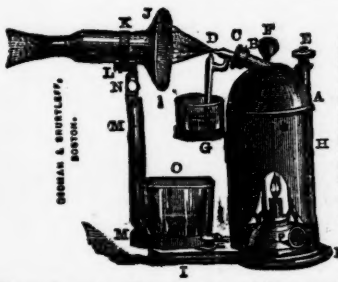


Fig. 15. The complete Steam Atomizer. Pat. Mar. 24, 1868.

The waste-cup, medicament-cup, and lamp are held in their places in such a manner that they can not fall out when the apparatus is carried or used over a bed or otherwise.

All its joints are hard soldered.

It can not be injured by exhaustion of water, or any attainable pressure of steam. [the patent.

It does not throw spirts of hot water, to frighten or scald

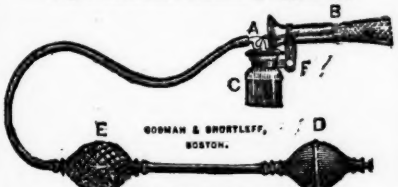
Is compact and portable, occupies space of one-sixth cubic foot only, can be carried from place to place without removing the atomizing tubes or the water, can be unpacked and repacked without loss of time.

Will render the best of service for many years, and is cheap in the best sense of the word. *Price*, $6.

Brass Parts, Nickel-Plated, additional, $3.50.

Neatly made, strong, Black Walnut Box, with convenient handle, additional $2.50.

Fig. 5. Shurtleff's Atomizing Apparatus.



Patented March 24, 1868.

For Inhalation, and with suitable tubes, for Local Anæsthesia, and for making direct local applications of atomized liquids for a great variety of purposes.
[See our Pamphlet.]

The most desirable Hand Apparatus.

Rubber warranted of very best quality. Valves imperishable, every one carefully fitted to its seat, and work perfectly in all positions.

The Bulbs are adapted to all the Tubes made by us for Local Anæsthesia in Surgical Operations, Teeth Extraction and for Inhalation. *Price*, $4.00.

Each of the above Apparatuses is supplied with two carefully made annealed glass Atomizing Tubes, and accompanied with directions for use. Every Steam Apparatus is tested with steam, at very high pressure. Each Apparatus is carefully packed for transportation, and warranted perfect. Also,

Double-Bulb Atomizer, No. 5, (without Face Shield,) with two Glass Tubes,	$3.50
The Boston Atomizer, with two glass atomizing tubes,	2.50
The Tremont Atomizer, with two glass atomizing tubes,	2.00
Glass Atomizing Tubes, to fit any of our Apparatus, warranted perfect, each	25
Nickel Plated Tubes, for Local Anæsthesia and for Inhalation, each	75 to 2.00
Rhigolene, for Local Anæsthesia, best quality, packed	1.00
Nasal Douche, for Treating Diseases of the Nasal Cavity, eight different varieties, each with two Nozzles, packed,	$1.20, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, and 3.50

N. B. To save collection expenses, funds should be sent with the order, either in form of draft, P. O. order, or registered letter.

☞ For complete illustrated price-list of Apparatus, Tubes, etc., see pamphlet.

Will be sent by mail (post-paid) on application,

A PAMPHLET

containing two articles, by distinguished foreign authority, on "*Inhalation of Atomized Liquids*," with formulæ of those successfully employed. Also an article by Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum, M.R.C.P., on "A New Mode of treating Diseases of the Nasal Cavity," with his formulæ. Also an illustrated description of the *best apparatus* for the above purposes, and for producing Local Anæsthesia by Atomization with Ether, by the method of Dr. Richardson, of London; or with Rhigolene, as described by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of April 19th, 1866.

All our Atomizing Apparatus is made with the utmost care, with a view to its complete efficiency, convenience and durability, and every one is warranted. A Gold Medal has lately been awarded us by the Middlesex Mechanics' Association for Atomizing and Surgical instruments.

Also by the Mass. Charitable Mechanics' Association—Exhibition of 1869.—A Silver Medal, the highest medal awarded for Surgical Instruments.

ALSO FOR SALE:

*Cammann's Stethoscopes, Disarticulating,	$7 00
*Knight's Modification,	9 50
Brown's Universal Tractors, each,	50
Bigelow's Polypus Forceps.	
" Needle "	
" Tourniquet.	
Beach's Needle Forceps.	
Warren's Uterine Diagnosticator.	
Simple Throat Mirrors,	1 00
Ophthalmoscopes, Liebreich's,	4 00 to 6 00
Fever Thermometers, American,	2 25 to 4 00
" " English, straight, Self-registering,	4 00 to 9 00
Barnes's " set of three, with Inflator and Stopcocks,	5.00
Large Ear Mirrors, Troltsche's,	3.50 to 5.00
Hypodermic Syringes,	3.00 to 14.00
*Miller's Intra-Uterine Scarificator, in case, (post-paid,)	7.00
Pinkham's Improved Uterine Scarificator, in case,	8.00
Lente's Intra-Uterine Caustic Instruments,	1.25 to 3.50
Sponge Tents, plain and carbolized, each	25
*Dr. Cutter's Retroversion and other Pessaries,	3.00
French Rubber Urinals, with valves, male, for night or day,	6.00
French Rubber Urinals, male, day only,	2.50 to 4.00
" " " female "	3.00 to 4.00
Vaccine Virus, warranted, 10 quills,	1.50
1 Crust,	3.00
*Vaccinators, Whittemore's Patent Automatic, for Crust or Lymph fresh from the arm—instantaneous, certain and almost painless, (post-paid,)	3.00
Powder Syringes,	2.00
Laryngoscopes, complete,	16.00 to 30.00
*Dr. Oliver's Laryngoscopic Lantern with Auto-Laryngoscopic Attachment, and three Laryngoscopic Mirrors in case, complete.	9 00
*Dr. H. R. Storer's Combined Speculum,	6 00
Blackbee's Wire Specula,	1 25
*Gaiffe's Electro-medical Apparatus,	15 00

**Send for Descriptive Circular.*

Apparatus for Paracentesis Thoracis, approved by Dr. Bowditch, and accompanied with directions kindly furnished by him.

Instruments made to order, Sharpened, Polished, and Repaired.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

Makers and Importers of Surgical and Dental Instruments,

13 & 15 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

4. Since *gluten* is one among the chief of the alimentary principles that serve as food for the muscles —it being indeed the great flesh-forming constituent of wheat—the addition in suitable amount of this substance to the food must, with a view to such use, be considered a point of decided value.

Now, by adding in the preparation a larger proportion of gluten, the compound is made to form one of the most important articles of

FOOD FOR INVALIDS,

that it is possible to devise; and this from the facts that, while it is among the most nourishing of all aliments, it can at the same time be made very palatable, and is easy of digestion.

Flint, in his admirable work on *Physiology*, (p. 53,) says,

"The nutritive power of gluten is so great, and it contains such a variety of alimentary principles, that dogs are well nourished and can live indefinitely on it, when taken as the sole article of food. This experiment was actually made by the Gelatine Committee; the fact will be easily understood, when we consider that it [gluten] is a compound of no less than three distinct nitrogenized principles, together with fatty and inorganic matters. In one of the methods of treatment of *diabetes mellitus*, in which all saccharine and amylaceous matters are excluded from the food, it has been found difficult to diet without bread; and, under these circumstances, the use of bread composed almost exclusively of gluten has been highly successful. With proper care, a bread can be made in this way which is eminently nutritive and not unpalatable."

In consumption, and in all wasting diseases attended with debility, this food is preëminently adapted to sustain and nourish the system. It must constitute one of the best possible foods for patients, in both acute and chronic diseases, and of every description. So great are its nutritive properties and so acceptable is it to the stomach, that by its use persons of spare habit should acquire fat and become robust sooner than upon almost any other sustenance; although, it is true, there are some constitutions to which no form of food whatever appears adequate to impart corpulency. In respect to its nutritive power, indeed, it may safely be asserted, that this preparation contains substantially every element required to afford for a protracted period—and so far as its highly concentrated character shall render it advisable—due and complete nourishment to the human tissues.

Finally from its delicious flavor, the preparation should become a luxury for all, and be considered the best aliment of its class for persons in health as well as for invalids.

MALT-WINE.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

THE question here proposed is an important one; and it becomes especially so, when taken as involving that, further, of the propriety of using alcoholic beverages. It is a question in which, in some of its forms, all are directly or indirectly interested; as in the case, for example, of alcoholic drinks, that, in some form and to greater or less extent, are used by a large proportion of the members of modern communities, and perhaps well-nigh from the cradle to the grave.

The attention of the medical profession has now for a long period of time been occupied with the problem of the effects of *alcohol* upon the human system, and out of it has arisen no small amount of discussion; whilst, nevertheless, the subject is not much better understood or defined, to-day, than it was fifty years ago.

It is, however—apart from the physiological fact that alcohol can to a certain extent serve in the human economy as one form of *respiratory food*—a matter of the commonest observation, that in certain conditions of low or depressed vital power, (*typhoid stages* of disease, *cholera*, the effects of *syncope* and "*shock*," action of certain *depressing poisons*, and some *atonic* and *anæmic* states,) this agent proves beneficial as furnishing needful stimulus or sustenance, or both; so that, indeed, there are cases in which it becomes an indispensable auxiliary toward the preservation of life or health. And yet, on the other hand, there are certainly vast numbers of instances in which, through injudicious or excessive use, the liquors containing this same agent become, not merely deleterious to health, but even the direct cause of disease, if not of premature death. Still, excepting the cases of plainly *excessive use*, we are most thoroughly convinced that the unfavorable results traceable to the employment of alcoholic beverages are not so much due to the action of the pure alcohol, as to that of the poisonous substances with which the latter has become associated, through their having been added to or generated in the liquors or compounds of which the former is a principal ingredient.

There can be no doubt that the poisonous substances introduced to greater or less extent in the way of adulteration, into some classes of alcoholic beverages —among such being *sulphuric acid*, certain powerful *metallic salts*, the *cocculus indicus*, as well as other poisons, and not seldom along with some of these the *amylic alcohol* (*fusel oil*) generated in the production—when such liquors are too freely used, have the effect, by their infiltration through the kidneys, to injure those organs; this being, probably, one cause of the marked tendency to kidney diseases in our time. The like poisons must be supposed also to be productive in certain constitutions of derangements of the nervous system; perhaps even disordering the action of the brain, and rendering the subject unfit for the duties of life. Not to speak, indeed, of the possibility of actual insanity or dementia, how many are the crimes that have been attributed to misuse of alcoholic beverages; and what untold miseries besides have followed in the same train!

And yet, as already intimated, it is a question requiring careful consideration whether the ill effects following often upon the free use of alcoholic liquors are, at least in the larger degree, due to action of the pure *ethylic alcohol;* or would follow at all, if that alone were used, and in moderation. We know well the direful effects the poisonous substances contained in too many among made or artificial liquors are by themselves capable of exerting upon the human system; so that, very probably indeed, the deplorable consequences to health too often ensuing, in cases such as now in question, are in fact the most largely to be attributed to the other added or unremoved materials, (above indicated,) and not to the ordinary alcohol itself.

At all events, the fact is undeniably established, since it is corroborated by every-day experience, that the proper use, in debilitated conditions of the system, of pure alcoholic beverages, can be made to conduce powerfully to the recovery and confirming of health. Further, we have ample proof that, from well-nigh the earliest historic periods, simple *wines* (direct products of fermentation of fruit-juices) have been in use as beverages, to give strength to the corporeal system, and to "make glad the heart of man;" and such, when properly produced, and then of course absolutely free from adulterations, may be considered as constituting a *normal stimulant*, as it were *divinely appointed;* whilst the using of them in judicious allowance has in all ages received the sanction of not a few among the wise and good.

In very many sorts of wines of the present day, however, the proportion of alcohol to the other normal constituents is too great to allow of their free use

proving beneficial to health; besides that the abominable adulterations practiced by unscrupulous dealers must be regarded as rendering the indiscriminate use of this class of beverages to a great degree unsafe. Nor are such adulterations confined to wines; but all sorts of alcoholic liquors are liable to be treated in similar ways—even, indeed, to ale and beer; so that the use of all these may likewise prove a source of danger to health and life.

From a careful consideration of the subject in its various relations, we have come to these conclusions: namely, *first*, that properly fabricated and pure wines are found in most cases absolutely essential in the treatment of invalids; *secondly*, that, when used in moderation, and at suitable times, they are beneficial also in health; and *thirdly*, that the like assertions may perhaps safely be made in regard to some other alcoholic drinks; especially to unadulterated malt liquors, and pure, genuine brandies.

It is not in this place, however, so much our object either to advocate or to condemn the employment of alcoholic liquors generally, as simply to invite attention to a beverage, the use of which is likely to prove of great benefit and value, and which is known as "*malt-wine.*"

To meet what may be, in debility or under great fatigue, considered the normal demands of the system for a pure stimulant—one, let us say, not only that shall be absolutely free from objections such as already referred to, but also that shall be positively beneficial to the living economy, and whether in health or in disease—the malt-wine has been originated.

The properties of this wine are such that it fulfills two very important physiological requirements of the human system.

First: *It aids the digestion of food in the stomach.* And,

Secondly: *It acts as a stimulating aliment.*

Malt-wine is a combination of the fermented pure juice of the grape with soluble constituents of *malt*, and among which is *diastase*. This peculiar principle (naturally influential in the changes accompanying germination of the grain) is closely allied in its action with *ptyaline*—the latter being contained in, and the efficient element of, the saliva: in other words, both these agents have alike the property of converting the starch of our food (which in fact, in the absence of the saliva, is insoluble in the gastric juice) into soluble *glucose;* a product into which, indeed, not only the starchy matters but also cane-sugar must be changed, before they can normally enter the circulation, and subserve their proper physiological uses.

When, now, we consider the extent to which starch enters into and forms part of the sustenance of mankind—not to speak even of the hasty and imperfect manner in which, but too commonly, our food is masticated, with of course a consequent incomplete insalivation of its mass—we are led to see how very important, how acceptable it may be said to the stomach, must be an agent that, like diastase, possesses the power of coöperating with the digestive fluids in the needful transforming of starch into glucose. Indeed, the potency of this action is shown in the fact that *one part* of the diastase is capable of converting to glucose *two thousand parts* (2000 times its own weight) of starch; so that, admitting the composition of the wine to be as above stated, the great value of the latter as a *diet drink* becomes, in this view, at once apparent.

For, as already intimated, physiologists have shown that the influence of the gastric juice when unmixed with saliva, upon starch, is, so far as any transformation into glucose is concerned, entirely negative. Thus, Flint states: "Cooked or hydrated starch, the form in which it exists in bread, farinaceous preparations generally, and ordinary vegetables, is not affected by the pure gastric juice."

Again, however, not only does malt-wine incidentally aid in the digestion of starchy food in the stomach, but it furnishes in itself nutritive material, at once mildly stimulant and deliciously cordial. It gives tone and energy to the digestive system, and imparts vigor to the general health; it elevates the spirits, while it strengthens the enfeebled and cheers the depressed.

For *studious, intellectually active persons*, this wine will be found a valuable support to the brain and nervous system; while it does not fail to supply tone and power to the muscles.

It has long been the well-nigh universal testimony of travelers that, in wine-producing countries, where of course pure wines are abundant, inebriation is almost unknown; and even if the statements of a few among recent travelers have conflicted with this conclusion, may it not rather be found that the observations of these have been confined to limited communities or a condition of things otherwise peculiar, than that so many of their unprejudiced predecessors have been in error? And indeed, what more effectual means can be devised for suppressing drunkenness, than that of furnishing the people with pure, good, and wholesome beverages which, in themselves mildly stimulant and cordial, nevertheless in proper quantities will not inebriate, but may be in use even productive of beneficial results? It would certainly appear to be the duty of the physician, the clergyman, and the philanthropist alike, to give to this subject a careful consideration.

The proportion of alcohol the malt-wine contains is a little more than that of good ale, but not so great as in the ordinary sorts of wines; so that in this regard it occupies a position intermediate to wines on one hand, and ales and strong beer on the other. Besides, it contains all the valuable soluble principles of malt, but without any of the bitter and sometimes deleterious properties of malt-liquors. In view of these facts, and of its nutritious quality as well, the physiological action of this wine is such that it may, in proper quantities, be taken by all, from infancy to old age, and with beneficial results.

Indeed, its nutritive properties alone would render the malt-wine a drink of substantial and real value; and while, moreover, it possesses all the virtues and aroma of a normal pure wine, it still contains less alcohol, and is a far more delicious beverage.

[There is but one objectionable feature presented to our mind in relation to this subject of malt-wine: the method employed in holding the diastase in solution, so as to prevent its decomposition, is kept a secret; this, however, we are informed, being only a temporary means of self-protection. We know that *saccharated diastase* in the dry state may be kept perfectly for any length of time, while in solution it quickly turns acid; if this, however, can be prevented, and the diastase yet made to retain its digestive powers, the only objection is removed.—Ed.]

DIASTASE AS A DIGESTIVE AGENT.

BY COLLENS C. HUNT, M.D.

The substance here named, and which is (we believe) *new* as a remedial agent, is well worthy of the attention of physicians, to whom the study of its effects can not fail to prove interesting. It was first employed as a remedy for indigestion by William Eimer, M.D., of New-York; who has also given it a sufficient trial, during the past year or two, in numerous cases, and with the most gratifying results.

Indeed, the action of diastase upon the human economy, aside from its direct and immediate digestive power, is in itself of peculiar interest. This remedy, properly administered, not only aids in the digestion of starchy food in the stomach, but seems also to impart tone and vigor to the digestive functions generally; while, through this action, it further supplies energy to the brain and nervous system.

In some of the very worst forms of indigestion, the use of diastase has had the effect, in particular, of producing the most tranquil and refreshing sleep; and that in cases to which, previously, satisfactory sleep had been almost unknown. And this result we regard as due more to the power of the agent in aiding digestion, than to any special medicinal properties possessed by it.

Diastase is most beneficially employed in combination with *pepsin* and other agents promotive of digestion, and in the form either of a *syrup* or of *lozenges*. The dose is from grs. i to ii, directly after each meal. The syrup should be prepared with glucose rather than with cane-sugar; but the great objection to the syrup is, that it is required to be kept cold, or the diastase is liable to turn sour.

DIGERENTIA;

OR, ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVES IN DEFECTIVE NUTRITION

BY ALBERT DELEVAN, M.D.

THE term Digerentia is applied to a compound substance containing the active principle of the gastric juice with diastase.

It has the power of aiding the digestion of food in the stomach—1st, directly by its own action; and 2dly, by exciting an increased action of all the digestive secretions of the system.

It is prepared in two forms, solid and liquid. The solid is in the form of Lozenges, the liquid in the form of a Syrup, both containing *diastase*. The proportion of *diastase* in the lozenges is less than in the syrup; for the reason that in the use of the lozenges the secretion of the saliva, which contains *ptyaline*, becomes active, and is carried into the stomach in increased quantities. *Ptyaline* is a substance of the nature of *diastase*; and both have the power of converting starchy foods which are insoluble in the gastric juice into soluble glucose, a substance into which cane-sugar and starchy articles of food (like bread and many other starchy substances that enter so largely into the food of man) must be converted before they can act as nutriments. The formula of the digerentia (Dr. Elmer's) is as follows:

℞

Lacto-phosphate of Lime,	gr. j
" " " Magnesia,	" ½
" " " Iron,	" ⅛
Pepsin,	" ij
Diastase,	" ½
Oil of jatamansi,	" j
Glucose,	" ij

Mix, triturate, and form into lozenge, with six grains of pure white sugar. This is the composition of each lozenge. The syrup contains the same proportion of each article per drachm, except diastase, the quantity of which is double; and the glucose is used to form the syrup instead of cane-sugar, so as to avoid chemical change in the compound.

The proportions of the active digestive principles in addition to diastase, are nearly the same as exist in the gastric juice. The oil of jatamansi is a nervo-stimulant, and is also efficacious in removing the fetor of the breath, which many people are afflicted with, and which is generally more or less present in dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is the most common cause of *defective nutrition;* which it is most difficult and, in many cases, impossible to remove by ordinary medication; from the fact that the causes of impaired digestion are chiefly an insufficient insalivation of food, and the use of improper food and drinks. The hurried manner in which nearly all Americans masticate their food, interferes with the very first condition essential to healthy digestion.

In nearly all forms of disease, the nutritive functions are impaired from a deficiency of the digestive fluids; this is strikingly manifest in anæmia, consumption, and other diseases in which there is a loss both of vitality and flesh.

To remove these defects in the nutritive functions, from whatever cause produced, requires, first, the proper food for the nourishment of the system; secondly, the food eaten should be thoroughly insalivated; thirdly, there must be an adequate supply of gastric juice; and fourthly, a normal supply of the pancreatic and intestinal fluids, as well as a healthy elaboration of all the other secretions and excretions.

It is well known that, in all cases of impaired digestion, there is a deficiency in the quantity and a defect in the quality of the digestive fluids. To obviate these defects, the digerentia is the most reliable and efficient means known to science.

It is not only an aid to digestion, but is also an aliment, affording nutriment for the tissues and iron to the blood; while the brain and nervous system are invigorated and the whole system fitted for the performance of its normal functions.

The syrup must be kept at a low temperature to avoid fermentation.—*Communication to the January reprint of "Braithwaite's Retrospect."*

INFLUENCE OF COFFEE AND COCOA ON NUTRITION.

AT a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Robuteau read an interesting paper on the influence of coffee and cocoa upon nutrition. From the result of experiments which the author made with dogs, he arrived at the conclusion that cocoa and coffee are not mere stimulants like alcohol, but that they directly contribute to the nourishment of the tissues. A dog which was fed daily upon 20 grammes of bread, 10 grammes of fresh butter, and 10 grammes of sugar, died in 29 days, obviously from defective nutrition: whilst a dog supplied with 20 grammes of cocoa, 10 grammes of sugar, and an infusion of 20 grammes of roasted coffee, was alive and healthy then, though after 29 days.

M. Robuteau stated that the evil results sometimes experienced by the continued use of coffee are not felt if the coffee be properly roasted. When the berries are too highly heated, an injurious substance termed caffeine is developed in them.

We believe that a large proportion of the coffee used in Paris is prepared by subjecting the berries to a current of heated air or superheated steam. We wish that this kind of coffee were more frequently to be met with in these countries; for the infusion yielded by these semi-charred berries of the British grocer is often any thing but a delectable beverage.

Another French *savant*, M. Charles Gazeau, still more recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences an account of experiments performed upon himself, the results of which appeared to show that cocoa decidedly increased the action of the heart and other vital organs. He believed, however, that the benefits derived from its use are more apparent than real, and that it acted by merely stimulating the vital powers, by causing a more rapid destruction or metamorphosis of tissue. This is the old theory as regards the action of both tea and coffee upon the animal economy. We can, however, hardly doubt the superiority of cocoa over coffee and tea, as a merely nutritive principle; for its chemical composition shows that it is rich in fat-forming and muscle-making materials. It is well known, too, that in parts of South-America cocoa constitutes a staple article of food amongst the Indian population.—*The Chloralum Review.*

DR. JEROME KIDDER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

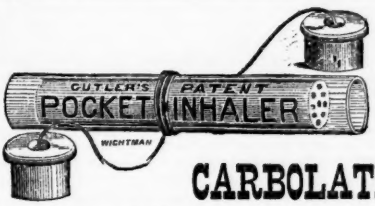
The "Medal of Special Award" for "the Best Electro-Medical Apparatus yet invented" was awarded to DR. KIDDER, at the latest Fair of the American Institute, New York.

Those persons who have been induced to buy the two-coil old style of Electric Machines, because recommended as new, will now more than ever before appreciate the superior merits of DR. JEROME KIDDER'S GENUINE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS, Patented in the United States, England, and France. These apparatuses have manifold currents, differing in their qualities, and have simple mechanical devices to command their perfect operation.

Dr. Kidder's new pamphlet on the DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF ELECTRICITY, and HOW TO CONSTRUCT AN ARTIFICIAL NERVE, which can be touched off with a stick to cause a muscle to contract, will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

☞ Dr. Kidder does not send practitioners machines gratuitously, and then put their names down as *references!*

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with prices, which also has many names, as references, who use this apparatus, as the only kind meeting the demands of advanced science. Address DR. JEROME KIDDER, North-east corner of Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, New-York.



CUTLER'S
POCKET INHALER
AND
CARBOLATE OF IODINE INHALANT.

A most wonderful remedy! For all Nasal, Throat, and Lung Diseases, its curative properties have proved superior to any hitherto used or known, affording relief in some cases in a few minutes.

IT WILL CURE CATARRH.

It *has* cured Catarrh, where *all other remedies have failed.* It is in fact the only real Catarrh remedy.

Bronchitis yields to it and **Consumption** if taken in any kind of season. The character of the disease, upon using the Inhaler, is rapidly changed for the better.

In **Asthma** it has no equal! Every case is either cured or benefited.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and loss of Voice are relieved by it at once. For Singers and Public Speakers it is invaluable. It is used by Nilsson, Kellogg, Eustaphieve, and by hundreds of clergymen.

It will correct the most offensive breath, rendering it as sweet as an infant's.

It is a preventive of Disease, and with this Inhaler one may bid defiance to the whole catalogue of infectious diseases, plagues, and miasmas.

The Inhaler is gotten up on an entirely new principle, admitting a definite supply of air, and the use of the most concentrated volatile fluids; it may be carried about the person as handily as a pencil-case, and used with the same facility as a cigarette or a smelling-bottle.

DR. GEORGE HADLY, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Buffalo, concludes a well considered opinion upon the merits of the instrument as follows: "On the whole, this Inhaler seems to me to accomplish its purposes by novel, yet by the most simple and effectual means, to be philosophical in conception, and well carried out in the execution."

All physicians approve it. Sells readily. Price $2, neatly put up with Inhalant sufficient for two months' use. Extra bottles of Inhalant, 50 cents each. Free by mail on receipt of price. Liberal discount to the trade. Send for circular. For sale by all druggists.

WILLIAM H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors,
402 Michigan, cor. of Eagle Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TRANSFUSION OF MILK IN CHOLERA.

BY EDWARD M. HODDER, M.D., TORONTO, CANADA.

(*Extract from a letter to the Editor.*)

PREVIOUSLY to the last advent of cholera, twelve or fourteen years ago, I suggested to my friend and colleague, Dr. James Bovell, the propriety and probable success of transfusion of blood. He at once met me with the objection, that the supply would most likely fail; inasmuch as few persons would like to part with their blood during an epidemic of the kind; and, if they did, we could not be sure that the blood itself was not diseased. This appeared to knock my scheme on the head at once; but I began to reflect, and to ask myself, What is the nearest analogue of the blood? and milk came to my mind.

The next question to be decided was, whether milk had ever been injected into the veins of man or animals, and what was the result? I found that Donné had injected it into the veins of dogs, rabbits, and birds; and that it did not kill them! but, on the contrary, he, with Wagner, Gulliver, and others, were of the opinion that the white corpuscles of the milk were capable of being transformed into red blood-corpuscles. I then decided on the transfusion of milk into the human veins, should cholera pay us another visit.

At length the true Asiatic disease made its appearance, and found the city fathers as unprepared for it as if such a disease had never existed. Dr. Bovell and myself volunteered our services, and an old shed on the hospital grounds (used as a small-pox ward) was made the temporary cholera hospital. The first two or three cases were moribund when brought in; but the next day about noon, (the hour at which the medical officers of the hospital made their rounds,) a stout-built farmer, who had come to Toronto on business, was admitted. He was in a state of collapse—cold, pulseless, blue, and shriveled; the secretion of the urine was arrested; there were vomiting and purging of rice-water fluid; in fact, he seemed dying. I immediately got every thing ready, and then sent a message requesting consultation with any of the medical officers who might be in the hospital; when four gentlemen came, and I asked them the following questions: "Do you consider this a genuine case of epidemic Asiatic cholera?" "Certainly, and a very marked one." "Do you think any thing can be done to save him?" "Nothing; he is dying." "Would any medical treatment be likely to be of any use?" "None." "Then he must die." "Yes." "Then, gentlemen," I said, "I am about to try the experiment of transfusing milk into his veins." "If you do, you will kill him," was the reply. Thereupon I invited them to be present at the operation; but three out of the four left the building; the fourth remained, but would not assist. Every thing being ready, I ordered a cow to be driven up to the shed; and while she was being milked into a bowl (the temperature of which was raised to about 100° Fahr.) through gauze, I opened a vein in the arm and inserted a tube; and then filled my syringe, (also previously warmed,) and injected slowly therewith. No perceptible change, either for better or for worse, took place; so, after waiting two or three minutes, I again filled the syringe, and injected seven ounces more. The effect was magical; in a few moments the patient expressed himself as feeling better; the vomiting and purging ceased, the pulse returned at the wrist, the surface of the body became warm; in fact, the man rallied, and speedily recovered without a bad symptom. The next day a woman, an habitual drunkard, was admitted in the same condition as the above-described man. I transfused fourteen ounces of milk in a similar manner, and in a few minutes the vomiting and other symptoms ceased, and she improved; but toward evening collapse came on, when I injected fourteen ounces more milk; and she also recovered, but after secondary fever. The third case was admitted almost *in articulo mortis;* but he rallied for a time, then collapsed, as the woman did, and died during my absence from the shed. Had I been present, I should have injected more milk into his circulation, and he might have rallied again.

Dr. Bovell and myself then applied to the corporation for a good cow, and a few articles indispensably necessary for the comfort and well-being of the patients; these were refused, and we thereupon sent in our resignations.

[It is to be regretted that this most interesting experiment came to such an untimely end; and we join in the wish with which Dr. Hodder concludes his letter, that it may be repeated here on a large scale, should cholera ever visit England again. We scarcely know whether it is necessary to add, even for the information of English readers, that Dr. Hodder is a very distinguished and experienced practitioner, so that his evidence is most valuable and trustworthy. We would suggest, however, that it would probably not be necessary to take the milk direct from the cow; artificial warming would surely answer the purpose?—ED. PRACT.]

PEPSIN WINE IN THE ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

Dr. J. W. CUMMINS, in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, states, "It is now many years since I first applied this simple theory to practice in the case of one of my own children, who, when about three or four months old, was reduced to a condition of marasmus by vomiting and diarrhœa due to imperfect digestion of cow's milk. I ordered him fifteen to twenty drops of pepsin wine, to be given immediately before or after each meal. Soon after commencing it, he began to improve, and by degrees all bad symptoms vanished, and nutrition was quite restored. The pepsin was continued until he was nearly two years old, and he throve as well, at least, as if he had been wet-nursed; other treatment of course, preceded and accompanied the use of pepsin; but it was not until the latter was commenced that improvement took place.

"Shortly after, a child born in England, and bottle-fed, was brought over to this country when about six months old; he also was suffering from infantile dyspepsia, and was pining away in a listless, apathetic state, quite indifferent to surrounding objects, and appearing as if he would lapse into idiocy from mal-nutrition of the nervous centres. I immediately ordered pepsin wine, which produced such beneficial effects that, after it had been continued about twelve months, he had become a bright, intelligent, well-nourished child. Since then I have never recommended a wet-nurse, and have used pepsin wine largely in dispensary, hospital, and private practice, and have seen many apparently hopeless cases recover under its use."—*Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.*

CEREBRAL PARESIS TREATED WITH PHOSPHORUS.

Dr. G. TEMPINI attributes this disease to an excessive waste of protagon, ($C^{212}H^{240}N^4PhO^{44}$,) generally the result of over-use of the cerebral or reproductive function. He prescribes five centigrammes of phosphorus, to be dissolved in some ether and mixed with enough powder and extract of liquorice to make a mass, which may be divided into fifty pills of twenty or twenty-five centigrammes each. Of these he gives at first one a day, increasing gradually to five a day. The limit of toleration of the remedy is often indicated by frequent alvine discharges. Meat and eggs are useful for the phosphorus contained in them. Wine, coffee, and cold douches to head, serve as valuable stimulants. The author also recommends mild mental gymnastics.—*Gazetta Medica Italiana-Lombardia.—New-York Med. Journal, Jan.* 1873.

B. KEITH & CO.'S

PURE

CONCENTRATED MEDICINES

AND CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

They are put up in bottles of one ounce, avoirdupois, and securely sealed to protect them from the action of the atmosphere.

ACONITIN,	CORNIN,	HYDRASTIN, MURIATE,	PODOPHYLLIN,
AMPELOPSIN,	CORYDALIN,	HYDRASTIN, SULPH.,	POPULIN,
ALETRIN,	CYPRIPEDIN,	HYOSCYAMIN,	PRUNIN,
ALNUIN,	DIGITALIN,	IRISIN,	RHEIN,
APOCYNIN,	DIOSCOREIN,	JALAPIN,	RHUSIN,
ATROPIN,	EUONYMIN,	JUGLANDIN,	RUMIN,
ASCLEPIN,	EUPATORIN, (PERFO.)	LEONTODIN,	SANGUINARIN,
BAPTISIN,	EUPATORIN, (PURPU.)	LEPTANDRIN,	SCUTELLARIN,
BAROSMIN,	FRAZERIN,	LOBELIN,	SENECIN,
CAULOPHYLLIN,	GELSEMIN,	LUPULIN,	SMILACIN,
CERASEIN,	GERANIIN,	LYCOPIN,	STILLINGIN,
CHELONIN,	GOSSYPIIN,	MACROTIN,	TRILLIIN,
CHIMAPHILLIN,	HAMAMELIN,	MENISPERMIN,	VERATRIN,
COLLINSONIN,	HELONIN,	MYRICIN,	VIBURNIN,
COLOCYNTHIN,	HYDRASTIN,	PHYTOLACIN,	XANTHOXYLIN,

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

These are much stronger than any other fluid preparations made from the same material. Put up in bottles of 2 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb.

VACCINE VIRUS.

10 IVORY POINTS, Cow-pox Virus, charged on both sides.....**$1 50**

1 CRUST, Cow-pox Virus.....**3 00**

Humanized, one remove from the cow, at the same rates. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PODOPHYLLIN.....1/6 gr.

" ..... 1 gr.

COMP. { PODOPHYLLIN } ..... 1 gr.
{ LEPTANDRIN }

COMP. { PODOPHYLLIN } ..... 2 gr.
{ LEPTANDRIN }

CONCENTRATED ORGANIC MEDICINES:

Being a Practical Exposition of the Therapeutical Properties and Clinical Employment of the Combined Proximate Medicinal Constituents of Indigenous and Foreign Medicinal Plants. Together with a brief history of Crude Organic Remedies, Constituents of Plants, Concentrated Medicines, Officinal Preparations, etc. By GROVER COE, M.D. Octavo, pp. 446. Price, $1.25. Postage 24 cents extra.

This is the most complete work upon the Concentrated Medicines yet issued from the press. It is full, yet terse, concise, and eminently practical. To all who wish to keep pace with progressive therapeutic science, this work is an indispensable acquisition. We will furnish gratis, on application, a copy of our "MANUAL OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN MEDICINAL PLANTS," containing short accounts of each preparation, with properties, uses, doses, etc. Address all communications to

B. KEITH & CO.

P. O. Box 1759. **41 Liberty St., N. Y.**

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES ON PEPSIN.

In the *Missouri Dental Journal* the following remarks by C. D. Chase have been published. We give them a place in our columns without in any way committing ourselves to their accuracy, but only as a matter of interest to our readers. Nevertheless, if the estimate set by Mr. Chase upon the four qualities of pepsin he has examined be worth any thing, it is worth a great deal.

The French process invented by Boudault for the manufacture of pepsin, says Mr. Chase, is as follows: "The rennet-bags of sheep, quite fresh, are opened, turned inside out, and washed by a gentle stream of water; the mucous membrane is then scraped off, bruised in a mortar so as to rupture the cells, and digested for twelve hours in pure water. The infusion thus obtained is treated with acetate of lead, and the precipitate, consisting of pepsin (impure) and oxide of lead, is mixed with water and treated with sulphureted hydrogen, which throws down the lead as sulphuret of lead, leaving the pepsin in solution. The liquid, having been filtered, is carefully evaporated at or below 100° F. to a syrupy consistence; after which a sufficient perfectly dry starch is added to bring it to the state of a dry powder. One gramme of this powder will, in twelve hours, affect the solution of six grammes boiled white of egg or chopped meat, in one-half ounce of water at 100° F.

"Mr. E. Sheffer, of Louisville, Ky., prepares different grades or strength of pepsin by the following process, which is original with himself. The mucous membranes of carefully cleansed hogs' stomachs are finely chopped, bruised, and macerated for several days in water acidulated with muriatic acid. The mixture is well stirred at frequent intervals during the process of maceration, and finally allowed to stand a few hours for the mucus to settle, when it is strained. To the liquid is added an equal volume of saturated solution sodium chloride (common salt) and the whole thoroughly mixed. After several hours, the pepsin, which has risen to the surface of the liquid, is removed and pressed strongly to free it as much as possible from adhering salt solution. The resulting cakes of crude pepsin are rubbed to a fine powder with milk-sugar, the proportion of the latter being regulated by the strength desired for the finished preparation.

"Mr. Sheffer's *Saccharated Pepsin* is made by reducing the crude pepsin with milk-sugar to such strength that one part of the finished preparation will dissolve in six hours at 100 F. twelve parts coagulated albumen. The crude pepsin may be further purified by redissolving it in acidulated water, and again precipitating with salt solution; the precipitate collected and pressed as before, and after having become thoroughly air-dry, is quickly immersed in water, whereby the crystals of salt, which have collected on the surface of the cakes, are removed.

"The novelty in Mr. Sheffer's process is the employment of common salt as the precipitant."

Mr. Chase then gives the following as the results of experiments on four different kinds of pepsin:

"The results show the relative strength or digestive power, together with the manufacturer's name, and jobber's price per ounce, of the different samples examined.

Manufacturer.	Rel. Strength.	Price per oz.
Pepsin, "*Pure*," Tilden & Co., New-York, ...	10	$2 00
Pepsine, Boudault, Paris, . . .	15	1 75
American Pulverized Pepsin, J. S. Hawley, M.D., ...	15	1 25
Saccharated Pepsin, E. Sheffer, Louisville, ...	35	1 25

"The above shows 'Sheffer's Saccharated Pepsin' to be three and a half times the real value of 'Tilden's Pepsin, Pure,' and yet nearly double the price is asked for the latter."

We have had no experience with the pepsin prepared by Dr. Hawley, or Tilden & Co., and can not therefore say which is the better; and while it is for the interest of the profession to encourage the manufacturer that produces the best article of pepsin, the above remarks seem a little too partial.—Ed.

Treatment of Cancrum Oris.—Of all the local remedies or applications I have resorted to in such cases, I have never found any application so useful or so effectual as hydrochloric acid. Neither nitric acid, nitrate of silver, nor chlorate of potash, nor any other remedy that I have ever tried, except hydrochloric acid, did I ever find of the least use to check cancrum oris. I have almost never found hydrochloric acid to fail to check the progress of this dreadful disease at once, and bring on a most rapid and healthy action in the part. Nor does it cause so much pain or suffering to the little patient as one would suppose, seeing that the gangrenous spot is almost entirely without feeling at this time. This acid is easily applied to the ulcer by means of a feather or small camel-hair brush. I have cured many cases of cancrum oris by this means.—*Dr. McGreevy in British Medical Journal.*

Ingrowing Toe-Nail.—Dr. Finch writes, that neither of the cutting operations is at all necessary for the complete and rapid cure of ingrowing toe-nail. If a small, thin, flat piece of silver plate bent on one edge into a slight, deep groove, and, after the toe has been poulticed twenty-four hours, slipped beneath the edge of the nail, so as to protect the flesh from its pressure, and the rest of the plate bent round the side and front of the toe, being kept in position with a small portion of resin plaster passed round the toe, a speedy and almost painless cure will take place; and the patient, after the first day, has the additional advantage of being able to walk. I have followed this method in numerous cases with uniform success.—*British Medical Journal.*

On Longevity.—Dr. Grey, some years since, published some statistics showing the average age at which the following classes died, after they had attained the age of fifty-one:—

Clergy, 74 years; lawyers, 72¾ years; medical men, 73 years; learned professions collectively, 76½ years.

He afterwards added the following observations, which embrace only the most eminent of these professions, with the following results:—

Clergy, (bishops and archbishops) 70½ years; lawyers, judges, etc., 73 years; medical men, (baronets, etc.) 74¼ years.

From his observations he makes the following deductions: 1. that members of the three learned professions occupy, in respect of the duration of their lives, a favorable position among the educated classes. 2. The difference in the duration of life among the three learned professions is not considerable. 3. The three learned professions occupy the following relative positions in respect to the duration of their lives, the longest being placed first: medical men, clergymen, lawyers. The vital statistics of Boston show that "gentlemen," or those living on their incomes, are still longer lived than either professional men or farmers.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

"Cream of the World's Medical Literature."

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF REPUBLICATION.

Braithwaite's Retrospect,

A HALF YEARLY JOURNAL OF

PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

CONTAINING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF EVERY DISCOVERY AND PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, DIGESTED FROM THE LEADING MEDICAL JOURNALS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Republished every January and July since 1840.

This invaluable compendium, which was commenced in 1840, is issued *simultaneously* with the London edition, by virtue of an arrangement entered into with its distinguished editor, and appears regularly in *January* and *July* of each year.

The peculiar excellence of the RETROSPECT consists in the fact that it embodies in a confined space, after careful perusal, all the cream of all the Medical periodicals—preserving all the essentially practical articles of discovery and improvement. The great advantage offered to the practitioners by this method is the saving them time, labor, and money. It constitutes a

CONDENSED REGISTER OF MEDICAL FACTS

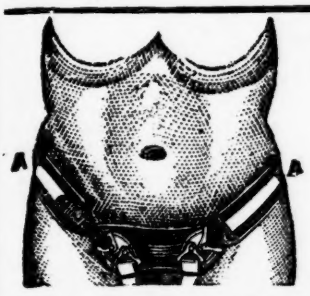
and observations for the past year, and presents a complete retrospect of all that is valuable and worth possessing, gleaned from the current Medical Literature of the time.

This admirable *digest* enjoys, throughout the world, a higher fame in its department, and has obtained a circulation more than *three times* that of any other Medical Journal extant. The terms—resulting from its *extensive patronage*—will be found more liberal than those of any other similar periodical. The subscription price is only **$2.50,** *postage free*, to regular annual subscribers, who invariably pay in *advance of publication*; all Parts after publication, one or more, **$1.50** each.

☞ *On the receipt of* **$10,** *accompanied with names of five* NEW *subscribers, the* RETROSPECT *will be mailed to each subscriber's address one year free of postage.*

Communications should be addressed to

P. O. Box 5108. **W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher, 177 Broadway, New-York.**



Elastic Truss Company,

683 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

What we Claim as the Advantages of the

ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

over all others, is that it can be Worn Night as well as Day.

IT WILL RETAIN THE RUPTURE EASILY, EVEN WHERE NO METAL SPRING WILL OR CAN POSSIBLY do it. It will not CHAFE or ANNOY in the least. It is a Complete Support to the Abdomen, removing entirely the weight or pressure of the intestines upon the rupture. These instruments cause no pressure upon the spine, as nearly all METAL TRUSSES or SUPPORTERS do. Thus all danger in wearing this Truss, of Spinal Disease or Paralysis is avoided. It will effect

RADICAL CURES IN MOST CASES,

if worn as directed. ***Hernia can be cured with as much ease and certainty as a broken limb,*** but it is as useless to attempt to cure Rupture with a Truss that can not be worn ***NIGHT*** as well as ***DAY,*** or one that will not ***retain the Hernia completely*** and constantly, until adhesion is perfected, as it would be to cure a broken arm or leg by stripping off the splints and bandages and moving the broken parts every few hours; but as a broken bone will begin to knit or heal in about eight or nine days, if held securely together that length of time, so in most, we may say in nearly all cases of Rupture, cures will be effected, if the pressure is retained constantly and invariably the same. The

ELASTIC ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER,

In all cases of Prolapsus Uteri, Prolapsus Ani, or Piles,

will be found to be a COMPLETE REMEDY, as it effectually sustains the whole weight or downward pressure of the Bowels upon the Womb, Bladder, Rectum, etc., thus ***Curing by Removing the Cause*** of all abdominal weakness.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND BOOKS.

THE MONITOR is sent to over fifty thousand physicians annually, and is therefore the best known medium for conveying information to the profession.

Any publisher who will send to the editor of THE MONITOR the regular issue of medical or other scientific journals, or new books, will receive a generous notice of the same in every issue. Direct: *Editor of The Monitor, care of W. A. Townsend, 177 Broadway, New-York.*

In relation to exchanges, the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

"One of the cruelest acts of the last Congress was to prohibit the free circulation of the newspaper exchanges through the mails. Home without a mother, is bad; but an editorial sanctum without an exchange list, indefinitely postpones the millennium. Those wretched back-pay grabbers little knew what a lot of pale-faced, sad-eyed journalists that law would make. And pray, how did they suppose we were going to supply the hiatus? Follow Agassiz's advice, and eat fish? Alas! all the fish in old ocean's gray and melancholy waste wouldn't furnish brains enough to make a lively newspaper, if there wasn't something for the scissors-fiend to slash at. Public morality itself must go down before such shocks as this. Expect soon to hear of startling bank robberies, and multitudinous departures to live in luxury and idleness abroad."

DIGERENTIA LOZENGES.

IT is seldom that we have the disposition to extol "new remedies," until they have been most thoroughly tested, however much may have been said in their favor; and this for the reason that, though such may on first trial seem to be valuable, yet we are too apt to be disappointed in the results following upon their use in actual practice.

The principle of the *Digerentia Lozenges* is that of combining *diastase* with other digestive agents, such as represent the active constituents of the gastric juice, and at the same time in a form to excite secretion of the saliva, which is absolutely essential in the digestion of starchy food. And we have observed so many cases of dyspepsia in which beneficial results have been secured through the use of this remedy, that we are compelled to acknowledge the idea of the preparation a good one, and to regard it as really a remedy of great merit, and a decided success.

In fact, the lozenges must be appreciated by dyspeptics, both on account of their effects in the way of aiding digestion, and of their agreeable taste.

The traveling public, especially those who travel by railway, and who are as a general rule obliged to take their food in a hurried manner, will find in the Digerentia Lozenges a valuable aid in the digestion of the meals they must thus consume in haste. We are ourselves satisfied, indeed, that in the majority of cases dyspepsia is (largely, at least) a consequence of the imperfect mastication and insalivation of food; and that in these lozenges we have the remedy, *par excellence*, for such cases.

DIGERENTIA SYRUP.

THE Syrup of Digerentia contains the same ingredients as the Lozenges, and is an elegant preparation, and extremely palatable. It is taken with avidity by young children, who could not be expected to use the lozenges with sufficient judgment. The Digerentia is indicated in all cases of debility, and especially in feeble digestion, of both the youthful and aged. In aged persons, we frequently meet with an almost complete suspension of all the organic functions; in such cases, pure wine, mixed with the digerentia syrup and taken directly after meals, excites digestion, increases the assimilation of alimentary substances, and awakens muscular energy, which so generally fails in all cases of debility, especially in advanced life.

The Syrup must be freshly made, and kept at a temperature below 40° F., in order to preserve it from change, if it contains glucose.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.

SINCE 1840 this celebrated epitome of medical science has been republished, and has obtained a circulation more than *three times* that of any similar publication. The peculiar excellence of the RETROSPECT consists in its embodying in a confined space the cream of all the medical periodicals—preserving all the essentially practical articles of discovery and improvement. The great advantage offered to the practitioners by this method, is the saving them time, labor, and money. As a channel to communicate immediate information to the medical profession, and to those engaged in pharmaceutical pursuits, this medium possesses superior advantages; also to advertise medical colleges, late works, surgical appliances and instruments, drugs and medicines, etc. For full particulars, we would refer those interested to the third cover-page of this journal.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK.

REVISED FOR 1874.

THIS convenient and valuable work, which has reached its seventeenth year of publication, is, without doubt, the most complete and thoroughly reliable work of the kind in the English language. It is the object of the editors to obtain the most accurate information as to new remedies of value, and the application of old remedies to new purposes, in the treatment of disease, that can be had from any and all sources, and incorporate them annually in the Hand-Book. The practitioner who desires to be well posted in the remedial discoveries of the day, can not afford to do without this popular manual. For further information, see 2d page of cover.

DIGERENTIA.

BY DR. W. ELMER.

THE subject of artificial aids to digestion is at the present time, more than ever before, attracting the attention of physicians; and chemists are especially active in their efforts to prepare reliable digerentia agents that shall be acceptable to the profession.

What is known as artificial saliva (diastase) is now being used for indigestion with a good deal of success. It is obtained from seeds which have sprouted, as in malting barley, in which the *diastase* is abundant. Mr. Morson has taken advantage of the discovery of M. Mégé-Mouries, that the inner layer of bran contains a nitrogenous digestive principle called *cerealin*, which is also of the nature of diastase; and has extracted it, and consolidated it with sugar, in a preparation which he has named "*saccharated wheat phosphates.*" Both of these substances are aids to the digestion of farinaceous foods. *Diastase*, *cerealin*, and *pepsin*, when in solution with sugar at a temperature above 40° F., act as ferments.

E. SCHEFFER,

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

MANUFACTURER OF PEPSIN

BY HIS NEWLY DISCOVERED METHOD,

115 East Market, Louisville, Ky.

Scheffer's Saccharated Pepsin, (one grain dissolves from 12 to 15 grains of Coag. Albumen,) has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its greater strength, its stability and uniformity, and by its almost entire tastelessness.

Dry Pepsin, concentrated, of which one grain digests 100 grains of Coag. Albumen, is particularly recommended.

Pepsin of still greater strength, suitable for physiological experiments, is prepared on demand.

Liquid Pepsin, (1 fluid ounce digests 90 grains of Coag. Albumen,) is a very palatable medicine, that will not decompose or spoil, and that is highly recommended by all Physicians who have used it once.

ALL MY PREPARATIONS WARRANTED.

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S
Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap.

None genuine unless stamped, "A. A. CONSTANTINE'S PERSIAN HEALING OR PINE TAR SOAP, Patented March 12, 1867."

To guard against fraud and deception, the portrait of A. A. CONSTANTINE and his fac-simile signature will appear on all our circulars and fancy boxes.

It cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, Pimples Fresh Cuts, or Wounds of all kinds, all Diseases of the Scalp and Skin, and, used in form of a Lotion, has proved an excellent Remedy in Bad Cases of Catarrh.

"BROOKLYN CITY ORPHAN ASYLUM, March 9, 1872.

"A. A. CONSTANTINE: SIR: We have used your Persian Healing Pine Tar Soap in this Institution the past three years with the most unqualifiedly good results. We do not now have one twentieth part the number of skin diseases which we formerly had, and infectious or contagious diseases are comparatively rare. I do not ascribe all these good results to simply the use of Tar Soap alone, but I do place the soap in high esteem as a healthful adjuvant to other treatment, and I recommend it generally for its good hygienic qualities. Respectfully, JOEL W. HYDE, M.D., Attending Physician."

"I have used your soap for Diseases of the Skin and Catarrh, and have found it superior to any remedial agent I have ever used. C. S. GOODRICH, M.D., N. Y."

"I have used your soap in my practice, extensively, and it has proved the best Healing soap I ever used. It has no equal for washing the heads and skin of children. "L. P. ALDRICH, M.D., 19 Harrison St., N. Y."

"I have used it in three cases of so-called Soldiers' Itch; the scalp was so much diseased as to resemble an early stage of the 'Scald Head.' There were patches an inch or more in diameter, where the hair was already matted. The parts were washed with the soap twice a day, and the scalp was smooth and well in a few days. T. S. P. LORD, M.D., 101 Washington St., Chicago, Ill."

J. H. T. KING, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, writes: "It gives me pleasure in certifying to the good qualities of your soap. I prefer it to any other I have ever known."

"It accomplishes all it claims. R. HAMILTON, M.D., Saratoga, N. Y."

"It has cured several of my friends who have suffered many years with Piles, one case of ulceration of the neck of the womb, and many obstinate cutaneous diseases. "P. F. PESCUD, M.D., Chemist, Raleigh, N. C."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ONE SPECIAL AGENT WANTED IN EACH TOWN.

One dozen sent to any Physician on receipt of $2, free, or one cake on receipt of 25 cents. Address,

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 42 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

The preparation known as "*digerentia syrup*" is composed of *glycerin*, *diastase*, *pure pepsin*, *lacto-phosphates of lime*, *magnesia*, and *iron*: a most valuable and reliable combination.

Pure pepsin is certainly of great value in dyspepsia, and has very active digestive powers. Wasmann has shown that the digestive power of pepsin is so great that an acid solution containing only one part of it in 60,000 of the solution—that is, about a grain in a gallon—is capable of dissolving meat; and Lehmann ascertained that 100 parts of the gastric juice of a dog would digest five parts of coagulated albumen. The best test of the digestive power of the digerentia solution is the introduction of a solution of grape-sugar or glucose into the digerentia, and the mixture kept for a day or two at the temperature of the body, or about 100° F.; fermentation will ensue with considerable rapidity; and when the bottle containing the syrup is agitated, the gases generated will expel the cork with great force.

There are only two ways, so far as at present known, to prevent these results in the syrup of digerentia containing glucose—first, that proposed by Dumas, namely, the use of borate of soda, and secondly, to keep it at a temperature below 40° F. When glycerin is substituted for glucose, the syrup will keep well.

The preparation known as the

SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

will also change and become ropy, as ordinarily made. Cane-sugar, which is used to form the syrup in contact with lactic acid, is slowly but surely converted into dextro- and lævo-glucose, which renders the syrup ropy: and when there is added to this syrup *cerealin*, *diastase*, or *pepsin*, fermentation at a temperature above 40° F. will ensue.

MEDICAL LITERATURE.

On page 32 will be found a complete list of medical and scientific works issued since May, 1872, with prices annexed.

The list of Robert M. De Witt's "Medical Publications" will be found advertised on page 25 of this journal. This list comprises some of the most prominent works recently added to standard medical literature.

ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, on page 15. The principle involved in the manufacture of this truss appears to meet a want long desired by those affected with Hernia, namely, the easy wearing of the instrument by night as well as day. If it succeeds in doing this satisfactorily, it will commend itself to the good opinion of the community.

NEW REMEDIES

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER JOURNALS.

AMMONIA IN SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

The value of the injection of ammonia, as recommended by Professor Halford, in cases of snake-bite and suspended animation, has been again demonstrated. A lady in Melbourne recently swallowed by accident an ounce of Browne's chlorodyne, which is a mixture of chloroform, morphia, and prussic acid. When seen by her medical attendant, she was, as he imagined, on the point of death—cold, insensible to every thing, and giving only occasional gasps as signs of breathing. Recollecting a former case, in which a young man who had taken chloroform was revived after death had apparently occurred, the doctor mixed half a drachm of the liq. ammon. fort. with one and a half of water, and within the space of one minute injected the whole into a vein of the arm. In a few minutes the pulse returned, the breathing became natural, and in twenty minutes the whole body had regained its natural warmth; but perfect consciousness did not return for some hours afterward. The patient made a rapid recovery. Two further instances have been reported, in which the timely use of the injection saved the victims of snake-bites from the death which threatened them.—*Melbourne Argus.*

THE TREATMENT OF PRURIGO AND PRURITUS BY CARBOLIC ACID.

Dr. Rothmund (*Ærztl. Intelligenzblatt*, 39, 1872) states that the internal administration of carbolic acid in pruritus excels every other method. He has tried also the hypodermic injection of it with marked success, there being no local irritation produced, as one would expect beforehand. Solutions of pure carbolic acid seem to be more efficacious than those of carbolate of soda.—*The (London) Medical Record*, Jan. 22, 1873.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF SILICATE OF SODA.

MM. Papillion and Robuteau recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a report of their interesting researches on the action of silicate of soda. The therapeutical effects of this salt are especially worthy of notice. They have recently been tested by some of the hospital surgeons here, particularly Dr. Marc Sée and Dr. Dubreuil, and the results have been very remarkable. Silicate of soda is said by them to be highly efficacious in catarrh of the bladder, where the urine tends to undergo ammoniacal fermentation, in venereal runnings, in specific ulcerations, etc. It acts in dissolving and destroying organic corpuscles, the globules of pus, and all the microscopical parasites which produce corruption. It also seems to exert a certain action on the tissues. In their communication to the Academy, the authors draw the attention of the profession to various other therapeutical properties of the salt; but they add that as yet they are not able to assert the perfect harmlessness of silicate of soda taken internally.—*Lancet, Dec.* 21, 1872.

USE OF DILUTED PYROLIGNEOUS ACID AS A GARGLE.

Put a tea-spoonful of the acid obtained from the shops into a wine-glass of water, and direct the patient to gargle the throat frequently with it.

In the sore throat caused by exposure, so common throughout the country, it generally relieves the soreness and stiffness felt in swallowing, very promptly.

In chronic inflammation, with or without ulcerations of the throat, I have found it a very valuable remedy.

In the sore throat of Scarlatina, it has generally afforded a very prompt amelioration of this symptom of the disease.

In several cases of habitual tonsillitis, by using this gargle freely at the commencement of the disease, I have been able to arrest the progress of the inflammation and secure resolution.

Its use is not unpleasant; it is safe even if used for hours continuously, and has an additional advantage in removing the fœtor of the breath.—*Georgia Medical Companion.*

PHOSPHORUS AS A NERVE TONIC.

In the course of a paper upon the results of overwork, read before the London Medical Society, Dr.

The Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal.

"THE LARGEST MEDICAL MONTHLY IN AMERICA."

E. S. GAILLARD, M.D.,

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Louisville Medical College,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Established January, 1866; has reached its sixteenth volume; removed to Kentucky by the unanimous request of the Kentucky State Medical Association; it had at that time (April, 1868) a circulation of 600; has now a first-class circulation of 1700; is sent into almost every State in the United States; is the largest Medical Monthly in America; its contributors are the leading physicians of the whole country. Terms: Five Dollars yearly in advance.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS RAPIDLY INCREASING. SPECIMEN NUMBERS 25 CENTS.

SEND FOR ONE.

The Editor returns his earnest thanks to the friends and patrons of the Journal, and asks a continuance of their kindness and support.

Letters should be addressed to him at LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sessions begin as follows: Preliminary Session, second Monday in September; Regular Session, first Monday in October, closing in last week of February; Spring Session, first Monday in March, closing last of June. One Beneficiary Student received from each Senatorial District of any State, and from each Congressional District of the different States. Sons of Physicians and Clergymen are accorded Beneficiary Appointments. Mode of obtaining Beneficiary Appointments learned by applying in person or by letter to the Dean.

TERMS:

Matriculation	$5 00	Graduation Fee	$30 00
Professors' Tickets	120 00	Demonstrator's Fee	10 00
Beneficiary Fee	30 00	Spring Session	25 00

Classes have increased, in four years, from 45 to 244. Over 300 students expected at the next session.
For Catalogue and further particulars address,

E. S. GAILLARD, M.D., Dean, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

SESSION OF 1873-74.

Preliminary Term begins.....Oct. 8.
Regular Terms " .....Nov. 6.

FEES.—Matriculation, $5.00. Faculty, $75.00. Perpetual Ticket, $125.00. Graduation Ticket, $25.00.

J. F. MINER, M.D., Dean,

Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN N. ELMORE,

IMPORTER OF

CHEMICAL APPARATUS,

French, German and Bohemian

GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE,

FOR CHEMISTS.

Hydrometers, Chemical Thermometers, Becker's Scales and Weights of Precision, Assayers' Articles, Pure Chemicals, etc., etc.

At the Old Stand of G. Quettier,

193 Greenwich Street, **NEW-YORK.**

Established 1870. No old Stock. Orders by mail selected and packed with great care at the lowest prices in America.

Routh said: The symptoms of mental decay resemble the gradual change that come over old people, and yet are very similar also to those induced by venereal excesses in both sexes, except that in the latter there are symptoms of spermatorrhœa, which are absent in cases suffering from overwork. In both cases, the tendency is to the production of idiocy from softening of the brain and insanity. He said, there was reason to believe that the immediate cause of these symptoms was deficiency of phosphorus in the brain, and endeavored to prove this by considering *seriatim* the following points: 1st. It is proved chemically that a man grows older and mentally weaker, or becomes idiotic, as the brain contains less phosphorus; this was shown by the analyses of Hentier. 2d. The solidity of the brain in a measure depended upon protagon, a phosphorized compound; and those foods which were richest in phosphorus were found by experience to renovate most speedily weakened brain-power, such as shellfish and fish generally. 3d. The assertion made by some that phosphorus could only be assimilated by previous conversion into phosphoric acid, was combated, the effects of the two being shown to be perfectly different: phosphoric acid producing, in large doses, fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, and kidney, whereas phosphorus produced necrosis of the jaw-bone, and excited the nervous and sexual systems. The opinion of Dr. Von Bibra was also quoted in evidence of this. Phosphorus also reduced or removed congestion of the brain. 4th. Dr. Routh next showed that those diseases produced by softening of nervous matter, were precisely those which were cured oftentimes by the internal administration of phosphorus; namely, some forms of paralysis, eczema, and other skin affections, cerebral congestions, with great debility and insomnia. The authority of several writers was cited on these points —Delpech, Prof. Fisher, of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal*,) Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New-York. 5th. The special treatment indicated in these cases was next considered: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstention from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been overworked; 2d. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquillity to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell-fish; 5th. The internal administration of phosphorus, whether in its allotropic form, or as the "Solutio Phosphori Medicati," prepared according to Dr. Hammond's formula.—*The Doctor*, for *Dec.* 1, 1872.

PHOSPHORUS IN NEURALGIA.

PHOSPHORUS is a remedy little if at all employed by the regular practitioner in cases of neuralgia, though I believe frequently exhibited by the homœopathist. A case, however, came under my notice some time since, which so strikingly illustrates its value, as to induce me to record it.

A gentleman, who had for years suffered acute and frequently recurring paroxysms of neuralgia of the chest-walls, applied to me for advice. I found that he had been a regular round of London and provincial doctors, and that every plan and remedy appeared to have been tried. I failing as signally as my predecessors, he sought aid of a homœopathist, and was relieved in a very short time. I lost no time in ascertaining the remedy which had worked so speedy and, as it proved in the sequel, so permanent a cure; and found that it consisted of the so-called mother tincture of phosphorus, of which he was ordered to take five drops on the advent of an attack, and repeat them as occasion required.

This tincture of phosphorus is a solution of phosphorus in ether, which dissolves about one per cent, so that each dose contained about one twentieth of a grain of phosphorus,—scarcely homœopathic according to the old-fashioned notions; *mais cela va sans dire.*

Not only was the pain relieved, but the frequency of the attacks was lessened; until, from suffering a seizure two or three times a week, as he had for some years, he has now been entirely free for more than four months.

Since the occurrence of this case, I have frequently employed this preparation of phosphorus, and have often found it of signal service in curing neuralgia; especially, it has appeared to me, in those subjects who add to a highly nervous temperament some cause of nervous waste; so that I have considered it probable that the neuralgia has, indeed, in these cases been, as Romberg styled it, "the cry of the hungry nerve for blood," or, rather, for its own special pabulum in the blood, and that the phosphorus has directly supplied this want. I have also employed pills of phosphorus melted in suet, and coated with gelatine, a preparation recommended by Squire when phosphorus is indicated; but I have not found them to possess any advantage over the phosphoric ether; while they possess the disadvantage of being difficult of preparation, and the universal pillular drawback of doubtfulness of destination, whether of absorption into the blood or of excretion by the bowels.—*S. M. Bradley, in Lancet.*

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING ULCERS.

BY PHILIP COWEN, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A.,

Resident Medical Officer Islington Workhouse Infirmary, Upper Holloway.

SUCCESSFUL as many of the various plans of treatment of ulcer are, still too often they are very tedious in operation; very often the result is not at all commensurate with the care bestowed; and not unfrequently the ulcer will not heal at all.

Rest in bed, various lotions and ointments, support by strapping and bandages, cold poultices, side incisions, blisters, irritants or caustics, internal remedies, all occasionally succeed, (I speak of the worst forms of ulcer, many having existed for years;) but too often the case becomes alike wearying to the surgeon and to the patient.

It occurred to me on reflection, that, from whatever cause arising, whether constitutional or local, an ulcer could be considered as a local asthenia of skin and parts beneath—a local weakness and loss of plasticity; a brittleness where softness, elasticity, and pliancy yet strength should exist; a local tendency to degeneration and death. Whether the cause was from venous varicosity, or blood-pressure from other causes, as indolence, or disease of the liver or heart, or from general decay of the tissues from intemperance or other enfeebling vices, or from senile decay, or want of food, or general feeble constitution, or from scrofula or syphilis; from any of these causes, the ultimate result is, in an ulcer, the weakening and giving way of structures whose normal condition is to act as covering and protecting sheaths.

In several of these cases, the skin is specially weakened, in others gives way through pressure; and in all cases the skin of the legs, from its depending, weight-bearing position, suffers the most. Knowing, as we do, that an ulcer has power of absorbing matters applied to its surface, (any one can try the experiment with blackwash to a moderate-sized ulcer for a few days, when mercurial salivation will begin,) it occurred to me to avail myself

LITERATURE FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,

W. H. BIDWELL, Editor. **TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.** **E. R. PELTON,** Publisher.

It gleans the best *Essays, Treatises, Scientific Articles, and Reviews* from the whole field of current literature in England, France and Germany; and gives its readers the best results of contemporary thought in Europe. Unlike the American magazines in this respect, the foreign periodicals are contributed to by the very ablest men in Politics, Science, and Letters. Some of the best literature of the time, comprising papers from the pens of Huxley, Tyndall, Baron Humboldt, Richard Proctor, Max Muller, Prof. Seeley, and M. Emanuel Deutsch, has appeared in current volumes of the ECLECTIC, and scarcely a number appears in which there is not some article with which professional men at least cannot afford to remain unacquainted.

It gives either in its letter-press or its Editorial departments a synopsis of all that is going on in the world of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art, and is a complete mirror of the intellectual progress of the age.

***TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC:** Single copies, 45 cts.; one copy, one year, $5; two copies, one year, $9; five copies, one year, $20. Address,*

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,

108 Fulton Street, New-York.

HOME DECORATION.

FINE

IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS,

COMPRISING

Landscapes, Animals, Heads, Figures,

HISTORIC SCENES, MARINE VIEWS, Etc.,

by the most eminent European Artists. These Engravings are intended for framing or the portfolio, and are of all sizes, from 12 by 15 to 26 by 40.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

Prices ranging from $1 to $10, sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

Catalogues sent free to any address.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,

108 Fulton Street, New-York.

LIBRARY AGENCY

FOR THE

Purchase of Books.

Orders for American or Foreign Books of every description, whether *by the quantity or single volume*, will be promptly and carefully filled at publisher's rates, and any works not published in this country will be imported from abroad.

Any information as to the price of books, styles of binding, number of volumes in sets, etc., will be promptly given to our correspondents.

All orders must be accompanied by the money, and will then be sent free of expense to the purchaser, or they can be sent by Express, C. O. D.

Small lots of books or single volumes can be sent by mail, immediately on receipt of price.

Remittances should be made by drafts on New-York, or by Post-office money orders.

Address,

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,

108 Fulton Street, New-York.

of so excellent a property by applying locally matters having nutritive powers; so that the skin might be nourished locally at the weakened and degenerate spots, to enable the skin to take up such materials as would nourish its weakness and convert its brittle state into a plastic and healing one.

The natural secretion of an ulcer, the so-called laudable pus, may it not be a nourishing juice specially thrown out to feed the young growing granulations? If so, can we not add to this by artificial manuring?

Such is the theory; and I beg to record what has been the result of the practice. To carry it out, I made the following mixture of glutinous ingredients: Flour, four ounces; powder of acacia, one ounce; powder of tragacanth, half an ounce; one egg; chalk, two drachms; cold water, one pint. These were all mixed together, and placed on the fire in a saucepan. Just as it began to boil, or after boiling a minute, it was removed, and allowed to cool. If found too thick, it was made thinner by adding a little boiling water, and stirring, so that it was of the thickness of ordinary paste; thin enough to be spread over the ulcer by means of a little brush, yet so thick that it will remain on the ulcer. Probably such a mixture is not necessary; either the flour-paste alone, or the acacia, might be sufficient, but I prefer it as it stands. The patient, provided with a pot and brush, thickly paints the ulcer all over three or four times daily, and covers the ulcer with a thin piece of soft rag. No other treatment nor washing is had recourse to, except to remove the rag. To keep the materials sweet, only sufficient is poured into the patient's pot for the day, (pot and brush washed daily.) The flour, acacia, tragacanth, and the egg supply the ulcer with all the necessary materials for its repair; the chalk has a further good effect, by supplying lime.

Now as to the results. During the six weeks I have tried the remedy, eighteen cases have been so treated—in fact, almost all the cases of ulcer we have had. (For want of space, we omit the cases named; but we may add that in nearly all of them an entire cure resulted.)

There have been two cases of general ulceration from want of food, and several cases of syphilis, which it was not thought advisable to treat with the paste.

There are certain unusual conditions which arise under this treatment which are worthy of notice:

1st. Islands of skin or cicatricial tissue arise in some cases in the centre of the ulcer, as well as from the circumference.

2d. There is for some days after applying the paste a large increase in the ulcer secretion; this afterward becomes normal.

3d. The remedy is a painless one.

4th. The cicatrix has a peculiarly healthy, strong appearance.

It is not the rest in bed, nor the pure air of this locality, nor the regular diet and cleanliness, alone; because, useful as all these are, we have not found unusual results with other systems of treatment. The cases we get in workhouse practice are, as a rule, so unfavorable in persons whose bodies are degenerate in every sense, that any plan of treatment which succeeds with them must still more succeed in the healthier individuals in private practice. As to the propriety of healing up old ulcers in aged people, we take each case on its merits, often stopping short of completely closing them up.

VALERIAN AS A REMEDY IN DIABETES INSIPIDUS

Dr. Bradbury, of Cambridge, reports a case of diabetes insipidus in which the most marked benefit resulted from the employment of valerian in doses of fifteen grains thrice daily, a remedy that was first recommended by Trousseau. On admission, (Sept. 1,) the patient was passing sixteen and a half pints of urine daily, and his weight was 9 st. 5½ lbs. He commenced to take the powdered valerian on the 5th of September, in fifteen-grain doses, three times a day On the 11th September, the dose was increased to twenty grains; and on the 1st October these were repeated five times a day, beyond which he could not take them without feeling sick. On the 3d December, his weight had increased to 10 st. 10 lb., though the medicine had been gradually left off, and he only passed three pints of urine a day. He continued to improve even after his discharge from the hospital.—*Lancet, Jan.* 11, 1873.

OXIDE OF ZINC AS A REMEDY FOR THE DIARRHŒA OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

Dr. Brakenridge states that, during the last three years, he has carefully tried various methods of treatment in many hundreds of cases of diarrhœa of infancy and childhood, at the dispensary of the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for sick children. The considerations which have led him to adopt this remedy may be briefly stated as follows: First, the disease depends chiefly on a weak and too impressionable state of the nerve-centres presiding over alimentary secretion; secondly, it is correlated to convulsions and other spasmodic diseases; thirdly it is accompanied by hyperæmia of the secreting surfaces of the alimentary canal. To meet these indications, we must have a remedy which is, first, tonic; secondly, antispasmodic; thirdly, astringent. In the oxide of zinc we have these three properties happily combined. First, as a tonic, it has been said to be to the nervous system what iron is to the blood. Its usefulness in the analogous condition of profuse sweating is well known. Secondly, as an antispasmodic, it is deservedly held in high estimation, and has been found frequently to effect a cure in convulsions and other spasmodic diseases. It may, therefore, be depended upon to prevent the occurrence of those nervous diseases, which stand correlated to diarrhœa as the alternative results of such irritations as dentition, worms, etc., and which may supervene on the rude stoppage of diarrhœa by astringents. Thirdly, its astringent properties are well known.—*Medical Times and Gazette, Feb.* 1873.

IRREGULARITY OF TEETHING, A MEANS OF DIAGNOSIS OF BEGINNING RACHITIS.—L. FLEISCHMANN.

[*Wiener Med. Wochenschrift*, No. 50, 1871. *Allg. Med. Cent. Zeitung*, 1872, Nos. 1 and 2.]

This subject is generally very briefly alluded to in text-books of diseases of children, and generally with the remark that rachitis is the cause of a delay in the appearance of the teeth. Rachitis can be hereditary or acquired. It is with the latter class that the author has to do, and it is the most frequent form, affecting nearly one third of all children. Rachitis is due to a peculiar disturbance of nutrition in a growing body, a "dystrophy," amenable with more or less success to treatment at the beginning. Children nourished artificially are, for obvious reasons, more liable to it than those brought up at the breast, and the latter, when affected, are generally so after weaning, that is, after the tenth or twelfth month. The disease manifests itself most strikingly in different parts of the bony skeleton, although other parts of the body show traces of insufficient development. For the increase of secretion of the phosphates in the urine in many cases of rachitis, we have, at the present day, no sufficient explanation; yet we know that the treatment, based upon this symptom, of administering these salts has not proved effectual. The phosphates not only serve for formation of bone, but are also contained in the plastic juices, as albumen, fibrin, casein; and, according to Liebig, the insolubility of the form-elements is due to the combination of the matter with phosphate of lime. This explains the richness in phosphates of these plastic exudations, whilst in non-organized exudations they are absent.

More sensitive than the other bones to an insufficient supply of the phosphates are the teeth; analysis showing them to contain 98 per cent of inorganic

THE

NORTH AMERICA

(MUTUAL)

Life Insurance Co.

Have determined to offer to those who may prefer that plan of Insurance the new system, entitled

TONTINE INSURANCE.

It is believed to combine greater and more varied advantages than any other known system of Insurance.—Send for Circular.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Registry.—This Company issues New York State Registered Policies secured by pledge of Public Stocks, like the circulation of National Banks. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or United States Bond.

Superintendent BARNES' says, in his Report for 1869:—"So far as the question of security is concerned, a Policy duly registered in this Department is probably the safest Life Insurance Policy that can be issued by a corporation."

Amount on deposit with the Insurance Department, for the protection of Policy-holders of the North America Life Insurance Company, nearly $2,000.000.

(See Regular Bulletin of Registered Policy Account in every Tuesday's *New York Tribune.*)

ALL POLICIES REGISTERED IN THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT FREE OF COST.

Mutuality.—The Company is PURELY MUTUAL, the Capital Stock having been recently paid back to the Stockholders, and henceforth all the profits will be divided among the Policy-Holders, after the NEW PLAN OF CONTRIBUTION originated by this Company.

Non-Forfeiture.—ALL OUR LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE, thus securing to your heirs the value of every dollar invested, whether you can continue your Policy or not.

Non-Restriction.—No restriction on Travel in the United States or any part of North America, north of the Southern Cape of Florida, or in Europe at any season of the year.

Grace in Payment of Premiums.—Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment. and the Policy held good.

Premiums and Returns of Surplus, payable in CASH, or the latter at the desire of the Policy-holder, converted to additional Insurance.

NORTH AMERICA (MUTUAL) LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

17 & 19 *Warren Street, New York.*

matter, of which 88.5 per cent is phosphate of lime and fluoride of calcium, and 8 per cent carbonate of lime. The teeth come first in the order of bones affected; and the disturbances, therefore, in the ossification of the teeth can serve as a valuable sign of a very important disease. The formation of the embryo of a tooth commences in the second month of fœtal life, and in the middle of the third month is completed for all the teeth. The milk-teeth are formed in the fifth month, and are so far advanced at birth, that the crowns of the incisors and first molars are completely developed, those of the canine and posterior molars one third formed. As the acquired rachitis, according to experience, rarely comes on before the end of the sixth month, and most frequently in the latter part of the first year, reaching its highest point between the second and third year, it follows that, if we place the appearance of the first teeth at the seventh month, the rachitis process will not have had any influence upon these. The only exceptions to this are when hereditary rachitis makes rapid progress immediately after birth, or when the infant is weaned very early and is brought up with improper food; in such cases, it happens sometimes that one waits in vain for the appearance of the first teeth; and sees a year or more elapse. In the majority of cases, rachitis shows itself first after the breaking through of the first molars. We should be very watchful for the appearance of these latter, and of the following groups. There is a great difference within the limits of health as to the time of their appearance; according to Bednar, it is between the eleventh and seventeenth month; Barthez and Rilliett placing it still later. A child that gets its first teeth at four months will finish teething earlier than one that gets them first at eight months. The early or late appearance of the first incisors often depends upon hereditary peculiarities, and has no signification. The important point is, how great is the interval of time between the appearance of the different groups, for when a child has once begun to teeth, it generally preserves a certain regularity.

Accepting rachitis as a disturbance of nutrition, great attention must be paid the diet. When practicable, a suitable nurse should be obtained, even when the mother can nurse, if her previous offspring be rachitic. For children who must be brought up without the breast, the relationship of the nourishing matter to the salt, in the mother's milk, is the best guide in the construction of the food. Liebig's composition is the most useful to be added to the milk, especially when there is no disposition to the formation of acids; when this can not be obtained, care must be taken to neutralize the cow's milk, which is generally acid. The children should be in the open air daily one to two hours, and in the mean while the room should be well aired. Children who have, at least, ten teeth can have a mixed diet, but should not be allowed all food upon the table, especially when it is highly seasoned. The abundant use of specific remedies, as phosphates, is based upon the attachment of too much importance to single symptoms and upon a want of appreciation of the whole process. When digestion is once impaired, the phosphates are not able to effect a restoration of the poor body in plastic juices.

Of first importance in connection with careful diet is the employment of tonics, either alone or with bitter medicines and iron. If the strength become somewhat increased, an attempt may be made with cod-liver oil, but not to be forced if there is great aversion to it. The character of the dwelling demands great attention. Baths several times a week containing salt, aromatic herbs, iron, malt or bran, also help. Against the laryngo-spasmus, in addition to general treatment, electricity and washing the head and back with cold water are recommended. Deformity of the bones requires proper orthopædic measures, and with a disposition to such, the little children should not be carried in a sitting position, but should be made to lie on hard bedding. If neglected at the earliest period, the latter condition of the bones renders the treatment of changes in their shape, after recovery from rachitis, fruitless. Cod-liver oil, when well tolerated, is to be employed, not as a specific, but as food, allowing the formation of plastic material to go on better, by reducing, like other fats, the consumption of the nitrogenous matter. If, under its use, indigestion or diarrhœa comes on, its continuation does harm, aggravating the disease. It should be given in tea-spoonful doses daily, increasing to a dessert-spoonful, the latter quantity in divided doses. Diminished appetite is improved by the amaro-adstringentia, and in this respect iron is the best remedy, having, in addition, a good effect upon the formation of the blood. ℞. Tinct. ferri malat., ʒ ij.; tinct. malat. mar., ʒ i.; M. S. Three times a day, three to five drops. Wine, water, milk, soup, etc., can be used as a vehicle. If there is diarrhœa, the tinct. ferri malat. is contra-indicated, and we can try ℞. Tinct. ferri muriatis, aquæ cinnamom., *aa* ʒ iij: S. as above; or ℞. Ferri carb. sacch., ext. ligni campech., *aa* gr. vi.; elæosacch. vanillæ, ʒ ss; div. in dos. sex. S. Morning and night, one powder. The following is also good: ℞. Ferri lactatis, gr. vi.; sacch. alb., ʒ ss.; div. in doses sex. S. Morning and night, one powder. Larger doses of iron than the above are superfluous, as it passes away with the stools. Fleischmann prefers the medicine in the liquid form for infants. Where there is acidity of the stomach, he prescribes: ℞. Ferri carb. sacch., gr. x.; sodæ bicarb., sacch. albi, *aa* ℈i.; div. in doses x. S. Morning and night, one powder. When there is habitual constipation, ℞. Ferri carb. sacch., pulv. rhei or ext. aloes, *aa* gr. vi.; elæosacch. cort. aurant., ʒ ss; div. in dos. sex. S., as above. The affections of the bronchi and lungs, which make their appearance frequently in spring and autumn, require great care. In the lighter cases, a mixture containing ipecac (gr. i. ad ʒ i) suffices. In inflammation of the bronchi, and in broncho-pneumonia with a weakened action of the heart, Fleischmann has seen good results from the use of carbonate of ammonia, which remedy he urgently recommends in such cases. ℞. Mist. gummosæ ʒ ij, liquor. ammon. carbonat. gtt. x.—xx. S. One tea-spoonful every two hours. When there is fever, the child should be confined to the room, and, in infants, the bath should be omitted. Rachitic children, more than any others, are very sensitive to changes of temperature; and it is a good plan for them to wear flannel next to the skin.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Chemical Brevities.

Researches on the Alcoholic Fermentation.—Dumas.—The author concludes that neither the view of Liebig, that fermentation is due to "influence," nor that of Berzelius, that it is due to "contact," is correct. He regards it as a chemical change, caused by the vital force of the yeast. "If I consider the alcoholic fermentation as a chemical fact capable of measurement and of modification by chemical forces and agents, I do not the less recognize its direct and constant dependence upon the presence, the action, or, in a word, the life, of the cellules of the yeast."

On Ferments belonging to the Diastase Group.—Dumas notices the remarkable fact that a solution of borax prevents the action of yeast on sugar, of synaptase on amygdalin, of diastase (as in malt) on starch, and of myrosin upon the myronic acid of black mustard.

Coffee and Sulphate of Quinia.—M. Briquet considers the common practice of administering quinia in coffee open to much objection. He alleges that the tannin in the coffee coalesces with the quinia, forming

Robert M. De Witt's Medical Publications.

Scanzoni's Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Sexual Organs of Women.

Translated from the French of Drs. H. DOR and A. SOCIN, and annotated with the approval of the Author. By A. K. GARDNER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Clinical Midwifery, etc., etc., in the New-York Medical College. With numerous illustrations. In one volume, royal octavo. Over 800 pages. Price, $5.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of the merits of this work. Scanzoni has a world-wide reputation; on the continent of Europe he is considered as standing at the head of obstetrical science, being Professor of Midwifery in the leading College in Germany. From his great ability and well-known experience, it makes him the authority on this subject.

Virchow's Cellular Pathology,

As based upon Physiological and Pathological History. Translated from the second Edition of the Original. By FRANK CHANCE, B.A., M.A., Cantab., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., etc. With notes and numerous Emendations, principally from MS. Notes of the Author, and illustrated by 144 Engravings. A handsome royal octavo volume. Price, $5.

Prof. Virchow and his writings are well known wherever the science of medicine is studied. This work has been selected by the Medical Bureau of the United States for general distribution in the hospitals and medical stations of the army; recording, as it does, the researches in this branch of science down to the present time.

Tyler Smith's Obstetrics.

A Course of Lectures. By WILLIAM TYLER SMITH, M.D., Physician, Accoucheur, and Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Females in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, etc., etc. With numerous Illustrations. Edited by A. K. GARDNER, M.D., Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine, etc., etc. In one volume, octavo. Price, $5.

These Lectures were first published in the columns of the *London Lancet*, and after being carefully revised by the author, and with many additions, were republished in book-form as one of *Churchill's celebrated Manuals for Students*. The high character and reputation of the work caused its republication, with numerous practical suggestions from the Editor. It has been received with much favor, and been adopted as a text-book in most of our medical schools and colleges.

Gardner on Sterility.

Sterility, its Causes and Curative Treatment. With a Preliminary Statement of the Physiology of Generation. With numerous Colored, and other Illustrations. By A. K. GARDNER, M.D., Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine, and late Instructor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Females in the New-York Preparatory School of Medicine, etc., etc. In one volume, octavo. Price, $3.

This somewhat remarkable book has had quite a large sale; but few copies of it now remain in print, the plates having been recently destroyed by fire.

A Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body.

By LUTHER HOLDEN, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon of, and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. With Notes and Additions by ERSKINE MASON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Surgeon to Charity Hospital, New-York.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

This work is so universally commended by those most capable to judge of its merits, that it must become *the* text-book in its branch of science. Dr. Holden's reputation is world-wide, and Dr. Mason is eminently fitted by nature, education, and experience, to edit this important book.

This Book contains nearly 600 pages, bound in Cloth. Price, $5.

Lessons in Physical Diagnosis.

By ALFRED C. LOOMIS, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New-York, Physician to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, etc. In one volume, octavo, 160 pages, cloth. Price, $2.

This is a book that will be a valuable addition to every medical library. There is no other work of exactly its character extant. The language is clear, terse, explicit, suited to the practical nature of the subject. The author is a perfect master of his important subject. Not only every student, but every physician will find much to interest in these pages.

This work is printed in the finest style, from good-sized clear type, on the whitest paper.

☞ **Copies of the above Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of price.**

Address, ROBERT M. De WITT, Publisher, 33 Rose Street, N. Y.

(BETWEEN DUANE AND FRANKFORT.)

a tasteless and insoluble and almost inert salt—the tannate of quinia—from which the stomach has as much difficulty in extracting quinia as from powdered bark. It is, he thinks, one of the worst preparations of quinia.—*Brit. Med. Journal, Feb.* 8, 1873.

TESTS FOR OZONIZED WATER.—Carius states that water containing ozone should answer the following tests:

1. It should have the strong, peculiar odor of ozone.
2. Solution of iodide of potassium becomes brown, owing to its decomposition, when the ozone-water is added to it. Finally the iodine is converted into iodic acid by the ozone, and will not, as at first, react with starch.
3. If the ozonized water be put into a closed vessel with the solution of the sesquioxide of thallium, after a time the brown oxide of thallium will be deposited.
4. It bleaches indigo solutions, and turns those of guaiac resin blue.
5. On exposure to the air, it loses its smell and active properties.—*Ibid.*

ADULTERATION OF TEA.—According to Consul Medhurst, of Shanghae, the Chinese have recently taken to largely adulterating green tea with willow leaves prepared like the genuine article.

BENZOIC ACID IN GAS-WATER.—H. Reinsch states that he has obtained crystallized benzoic acid from gas-water.

ON THE PREPARATION OF HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.—M. Adrian.—The points recommended are:

1. The exclusive use of vegetable alkaloids in a pure state.
2. The use of boiled distilled water containing 20 per cent of pure glycerine as a vehicle.
3. The preference of sulphuric acid over other acids.
4. The substitution of measurement by volume for that by weight.

THE GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION OF THE LIVER AND ITS RELATION TO DIABETES.—BY F. W. DOCK.—*Abstract by D. Ferrier, M.D., from Pflüger's Archiv*, v. 571-583.—This is a research from the physiological laboratory of Zurich, giving the results of new experiments on the conditions of glycogen formation in the liver, as well as some very interesting observations on the relations of this to artificial diabetes. In regard to the question from what elements of the food glycogen is formed, though agreeing substantially with Pavy and Tscherinow, that is, from the carbohydrates, the author considers that the methods of investigation and analysis adopted by these observers are not free from objection; and he therefore adopts Brücke's method for the qualitative and quantitative determination of glycogen. He found, in the first place, that, after rabbits had been starved for several days, the liver became entirely, or almost entirely, devoid of glycogen; but that, if after such a period of starvation, injections of sugar were made into the stomach, glycogen appeared in the liver in large amount. If, instead of sugar, injections of albumen or water were made, no glycogen appeared in the liver. No experiments were made with fat, as it has been well established that fat does not cause glycogen formation. The occurrence of glycogen in the liver after injections of sugar into the stomach takes place in a few hours.

He regards it as proved that any excretion of sugar from the organism, as in diabetes, must in the last instance be referred to the carbohydrates of the food; but discusses the question whether diabetes is due to the passage of the sugar directly through the body without previous transformation into glycogen, or whether it is due to increased transformation of glycogen into sugar. That it is not due to diminished combustion of the normal amount of sugar formed by the liver he considers is proved by Pavy's researches, and by the recent experiments of Ludwig and Schere. metjewski, which show that there is no oxidation of sugar when introduced directly into the blood. He induces diabetes in starved rabbits by puncturing the floor of the fourth ventricle, and analyzes the liver for glycogen in those which have received injections of sugar into the stomach, and in those which have received only water injections.

He finds that after the "sugar puncture," injections of sugar do not cause the appearance of glycogen in the liver, nor does any appreciable quantity of sugar appear in the urine. The injections of sugar into the stomach thus remain unaccounted for. Experiments on diabetes induced by curara afforded a probable explanation of this. It was found that, in starved animals under the influence of curara, injections of sugar likewise failed to cause a formation of glycogen in the liver. On the other hand, sugar appeared in the urine in large amount. Apparently, therefore, it seemed established that diabetes was due to the passage of the sugar of the food directly into the urine, without becoming stored up as glycogen in the liver. But, on the other hand, it was found that curara caused the occurrence of sugar in the urine even when no injections of sugar had been made, and that too in animals which had been starved long enough to cause the entire disappearance of glycogen from the liver. Hence the theory of diabetes which regards the sugar simply as that which has passed into the urine directly from the food, is proved insufficient to account for all the phenomena. Dock promises further investigations, but suggests that the explanation is, in all probability, to be sought for in the muscles; which may have the power of storing up glycogen or sugar and retaining it more tenaciously than the liver, capable, under certain conditions, of again being given up and appearing as sugar in the urine.—*Jour. Lond. Chem. Soc.*

THE DIFFUSION OF OXYGEN AND THE PROCESS OF OXIDATION IN THE ORGANISM.—BY E. PFLUEGER.—*Abstract by D. Ferrier, M.D., from Pflüger's Archiv f. Physiologie*, vi. 43-64.—This paper is devoted to the examination of the question whether the oxidation process takes place principally in the blood or in the tissues. The great rapidity with which oxygen disappears from the capillary blood of the systemic circulation, as contrasted with the great length of time required to exhaust the same blood of oxygen by the aid of heat and the Torricellian vacuum, has led Ludwig and his pupil, Worm Müller, to the view that the oxygen can not disappear from the blood by diffusion alone; but that it must be used up by some reducing substance in the blood itself, as distinct from the tissues. From a comparison of the relative tension of oxygen in atmospheric air and the pulmonary blood, and the tension of oxygen in the arterial blood as distributed in the capillaries, Ludwig estimates the force which propels the oxygen from the alveoli of the lungs into the blood as five times greater than that which is available for the propulsion of the oxygen from the blood of the capillaries into the tissues. In consequence of this, a smaller quantity of oxygen must be diffused out of the blood than that which is diffused into it from the lungs. As, however, the same quantity of oxygen disappears from the capillary blood of the systemic circulation as is absorbed by the pulmonary capillaries in the same time, the oxygen which can not escape by diffusion must remain in the blood, that is, the process of oxidation must take place there. This theory Pflüger regards as entirely erroneous and based on false calculations. The absorption of oxygen by the blood is dependent on the amount of hæmoglobin, and without this factor the partial tension of the oxygen in the alveoli could not suffice to diffuse into the blood more than one eighteenth part of that required for the wants of the organism. He shows that with very great differences in the partial tension of oxygen in the air respired, the amount of oxygen absorbed remains constant, even under pressures at which the tension of oxygen is very much inferior to that of ordinary atmospheric air; and that, at the same time, without any appreciable alteration in the respiratory movements or interference with the vital processes. He finds Ludwig's calculations of the force of diffusion into the blood to be overestimated, and that into the tissues much underestimated. He regards the wants of the cell, the only oxygen-consumer in the organism, as sufficient to account for the rapid diffusion of the oxygen from the blood into the tissues by the physical laws of diffusion alone, without having recourse to the supposition that the disappearance of oxygen is due to any reducing agent in the blood itself.—*Journ. Lond. Chem. Soc.*

ON THE COMPARATIVE THERAPEUTICAL VALUE OF SALTS OF PROTOXIDE AND SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON, AND ON A NEW SERIES OF TASTELESS IRON COMBINATIONS.—BY J. L. A. CREUSE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

—It is not my intention here to treat on the medical properties and uses of ferruginous compounds as a class; this has been done before me by more compe-

Pharmaceutic Granules and Dragees,

(SUGAR-COATED PILLS,)

OF

GARNIER, LAMOUREUX & CO.,

Members of the College of Pharmacy, of Paris.

Granules 1-50 of a Grain each.

Aconitine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Arsenious Acid . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Atropine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Digitaline . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 60 Granules
Morphine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Strychnine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Valerianate of Atropine . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Veratrine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules

Granules 1-5 of a Grain each.

Tartar Emetic . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Codeine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 50 Granules
Conicine . . . . . in bulk
" . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Extract of Belladona . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" and Powder of Belladona . . . . . in bulk
" " " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" of Hyoscyamus . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" Ipecac . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
" Opium . . . . . in bulk
" " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules
Proto-Iodide of Mercury . . . . . in bulk
" " " . . . . . Bottles of 100 Granules

Colchicum (each granule equal to two drops of Tincture) . . . in bulk
" " " " Bottles of 100 Granules

DRAGEES.

Extract of Ipecac, 3-50 gr. equal to 1-4 gr. pow. . . . . in bulk
" " " " Boxes of 100 Dragees
Carbonate of Iron, Dlaud's formula . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
" " Vallet's formula . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Carbonate of Manganese and Iron . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Kermes, 1-5 grain . . . . . in bulk
" " " Boxes of 80 Dragees
Santonine, 1-2 grain . . . . . in bulk
" " " Boxes of 40 Dragees
" " " Boxes of 20 Dragees
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, 4 grains each . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Magnesia and Rhubarb, 1 grain of each . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 130 Dragees

Dragees of Pongues Alcaline, Magnesian ferruginous, in boxes
" " " " " in boxes
" " " " " in boxes

Dragees in bulk, come out in bottles of 500 each.
Blancard's Pills, Iodide of Iron, Bottles of 100 Dragees
" " " " " 50 Dragees

Papier Fayard et Blayn . . . . . At lowest prices.

Dragees of U. S. P.

Aloes and Myrrh, 4 grains . . . . . in bulk
" " 2 " . . . . . "
Compound Cathartic, 3 grains . . . . . "
" " 1½ " . . . . . "
Aloetic, 4 grains . . . . . "
Asafœtida, 4 grains . . . . . "
Aloes and Asafœtida, 4 grains . . . . . "
Dinner Pills, Lady Webster's, 3 grains . . "
Compound Calomel, Plummer's Pills, 3 grains "
" " " 1½ " "
Blue Pills, 3 grains . . . . . "
Opium Pills, 1 grain . . . . . "
Calomel Pills, 2 grains . . . . . "
Opium et Acet. Plumb, each 1 grain . . "
Extract of Rhatany, 1 grain . . . . . "
Compound Rhubarb, 3 grains . . . . . "

Dragees of 1 Grain each.

Quevenne's Iron, reduced by Hydrogen . in bulk
" " Bottles of 100 Dragees
Conicine . . . . . in bulk
Proto-Iodide of Iron . . . . . "
" " " Bottles of 100 Dragees
Lactate of Iron . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Sulphate of Quinine . . . . . in bulk
Valerianate of Quinine . . . . . "

Dragees of 2 Grains each.

Citrate of Iron . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 130 Dragees
Willow Charcoal . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 150 Dragees
Dioscordium . . . . . in bulk
" Bottles of 130 Dragees
Anderson's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills, in bulk
" " " Bottles of 80 Dragees
Extract of Gentian . . . . . in bulk
Iodide of Potassium . . . . . "
Calcined Magnesia . . . . . "
" " Boxes of 200 Dragees
Rhubarb . . . . . in bulk
" Boxes of 100 Dragees
Ergot, powder covered with sugar as soon as pulverized, in bulk
Phyllandria Seed . . . . . "
" " Bottles of 150 Dragees
Washed Sulphur . . . . . in bulk
Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth . . . . . "
" " Boxes of 200 Dragees
Tartrate of Potassa and Iron . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 130 Dragees

Dragees of Copaiba, pure Solidified . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " and Cubebs . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " Cubebs and Citrate Iron, in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" Cubebs, pure . . . . . in bulk
" " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " and Alum . . . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees
" " Rhatany and Iron . . . in bulk
" " " Bottles of 60 Dragees

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

F. A. REICHARD, 15 Platt Street, New-York.

tent persons. My purpose is only to discuss the relative physiological and chemical properties of the various iron combinations, and describe a new series of tasteless ferruginous compounds.

Iron has been used in medicine, it may be said, from time immemorial. Metallic iron, green copperas, iron rust, carbonate of iron, bole armenia, etc., are mentioned in the oldest authors on medicine and pharmacy. It seems also, that in former times little importance was attached to the peculiar form in which iron was administered. Some fifty or sixty years ago, however, a decided preference began to be shown for metallic iron, finely comminuted, and for the proto-salts of iron. It was thought, then, that the easy solubility of those preparations in the stomach was a great advantage; and that theory gave rise to a number of officinal remedies, like iron by hydrogen, Vallet's mass, proto-iodide of iron, etc., etc., well known to all pharmacists.

But of late years, especially since the discovery of the citro-ammoniacal pyrophosphate of iron, by Robiquet, my old master, salts of sesquioxide of iron have been steadily growing into favor. It has been argued, with reason, that, since iron in human economy is invariably found in the shape of sesqui-salts, such compounds should be preferred to all others whenever iron is indicated. I may add, also, that it is always in the form of sesqui-salts that iron exists in all vegetable and animal substances which compose human food; and that metallic iron or its proto-salts can not be mixed with the simplest aliments without completely decomposing them. Protoxide of iron is as unyielding as it is unstable: when you have combined it with strong acids, you can go no further with its salts: you can do nothing with them, not even an alum. Sesquioxide of iron, on the contrary, is a perfect Proteus; sometimes a base, sometimes an acid, it is always ready to enter into some combination or other on the slightest provocation.

In a paper published some time ago, I demonstrated that nearly all the insoluble sesqui-salts of iron could be combined with the alkaline citrates, forming soluble and tasteless compounds, to which I gave the name of quadruple citrates.

Since then, further experiments have shown me that other vegetable salts, besides the citrates, possessed also the same property; and that not only the insoluble but also the soluble sesqui-salts of iron could form similar combinations.

In other words, I may lay down this rule: *All the salts of sesqui-oxide of iron, without exception, soluble or insoluble, form combinations with all the alkaline citrates, tartrates, and oxalates.* Such combinations are invariably green, whatever may be the color of the iron salt; they are all soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol; they are all free from ferruginous taste, all perfectly stable, and miscible with preparations of Peruvian bark without decomposition. In all of them, the presence of iron is so disguised as not to be detected by chemical reagents, unless after the addition of strong acids or sulphreted hydrogen, both of which destroy the combination.

In other papers I have described the soluble compounds obtained in combining the phosphate, hypophosphate, valerianate and arseniate of iron with the alkaline citrates. In this I will merely describe the tasteless combinations of the alkaline citrates with iodide, chloride, sulphate and nitrate of iron.

TASTELESS IODIDE OF IRON.

This is, no doubt, the most important of the whole series, both therapeutically and chemically; therapeutically, because iodide of iron is admitted to be the best of all iron combinations; chemically, because all the reactions happening during its preparation are so remarkable, and so easy to follow with accuracy, as to be likely to give a key to the real composition of the rest of the series—a result which can hardly be obtained with any of the other similar combinations.

The salt is obtained in the following manner: 126.3 grs. (1 eq.) of iodine are first combined with metallic iron, in the usual way to obtain the proto-iodide of iron; this is filtered, and 63 grs. (½ eq.) of iodine are dissolved into it. Then, a solution of 201 grs. (1 eq.) of citric acid saturated with a fixed alkali, such as potassa, for instance, is added by small portions to the sesqui-iodide of iron. The ferruginous solution, which is at first of a ruby red color and has a strong smell of iodine, becomes lighter by degrees, till, as the last drop of citrate is added, it takes a bright apple-green color at the same time, all smell of iodine, all taste of iron have disappeared; the solution strikes no color on starch-paper, and gives no precipitate with either tannin or ferrocyanide of potassium. It may be then evaporated at a low heat, with gentle stirring to dryness, when it gives a green mass formed of very small acicular crystals, looking somewhat like cauliflowers. It is tasteless, perfectly stable, unless exposed to direct sunlight, and may be exhibited in the shape of syrup, elixir, solution, tincture, pills, etc. The dose of it need not be more than one half of that of the proto-iodide of iron, as it is absorbed much more readily.

Chemically, this iodide of iron seems to be a combination in which sesqui-iodide of iron plays the part of an acid and the alkaline citrate that of a base; but the subject requires further investigations before it can be decided with complete certitude.

The other alkaline citrates may be used instead of citrate of potassa; similar combinations may also be obtained with the alkaline tartrates, oxalates, and malates, but none are so tasteless, and especially none so *stable* as the one just mentioned.

I must add a few words on this subject, which is a most important one; for the same remarks may be applied to all the other analogous iron combinations, pyrophosphate included. On reading the above process, some may think that, after all, the product is only a mixture of citrate of iron, iodide and iodate of potassium. But, aside of the fact that the different ingredients are not in proportion to form such combinations, chemical tests show that such is not the case. Citrate of iron, for instance, is of a ruby red color and turns immediately ink black on the addition of tannin, while tasteless iodide of iron is bright green, and is not colored black by tannin, but only turned to a light purple hue, after some time. Iodide of potassium dissolves iodine freely; the new salt dissolves it but sparingly, unless when in a concentrated solution. Iodate of potassium is colored red by solutions of morphia: no coloration is produced by them in solutions of the new salt. This last reaction is important, as iodate of potassium is deemed poisonous by some physicians.

TASTELESS CHLORIDE OF IRON.

Sesqui-chloride of iron, the salt which enters into the preparation generally known as tincture of muriate of iron, has the property of forming combinations precisely similar to those of the sesqui-iodide. If an alkaline citrate be added to a solution of sesqui-chloride of iron, in the proportion of two equivalents of the former to each three equivalents of chlorine, a new salt will be obtained of a green color, quite tasteless, and miscible with vegetable preparations such as infusions of bark, quassia, etc., without change or discoloration.

This tasteless muriate of iron may be dissolved in diluted alcohol in the proportion required by the Pharmacopœia of the United States; it forms, then, a tincture of muriate of iron, which is as superior to the old one as a civilized man is above a barbarian. Its effects, I know, from experience, are fully equal to those of the officinal tincture.

I can not give the exact weight of citric acid required for a given quantity of the officinal tincture of muriate of iron, on account of the great variation in the strength and acidity of that preparation, but, on an average, 120 to 140 grains of citric acid saturated with either soda or ammonia will answer for one fluid ounce of the tincture. This is to be added to the iron solution before the alcohol; and the alcoholic strength of the tincture, when finished, must not be more than 30 or 40 p. c., instead of 70 p. c., as usual.

The sesqui-sulphate and the sesqui-nitrate of iron form also combinations precisely like to those described above, but present no special interest to be entitled to more than a simple mention.

All these combinations, however, lack the property of coagulating the blood, and for that reason can not be used as styptics in cases of hemorrhagia, etc. The old officinal preparations will have to be retained for external use, the only thing they are fit for in a civilized community.

NOTE.—The tasteless Iodide of Iron has been patented, but with no intention of interfering with any druggist who wishes to make it himself for his own dispensing.

(Read at the second annual meeting, and published in the annual report of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New-York.)

Medical and Scientific Books Published by

W. A. TOWNSEND, 177 Broadway, New York.

HYSTERIA.—Remote causes of Diseases in general. Treatment of Disease by Tonic Agency. Local or Surgical Forms of Hysteria, etc. Six Lectures delivered to the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1866. Second American Edition. By F. C. SKEY, F. R. S.

The well-known ability and experience of the distinguished author of this work will insure for it the respectful consideration of the Medical Profession. It is truly admirable, both in form and substance, and will doubtless accomplish much good through those who follow its progressive and scientific teachings. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.....$1.50

ON CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION.—With an Inquiry into the Influence of the Abuse of Alcohol, as a predisposing cause of Disease. By W. MARCET, M. D., F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., etc. Cloth.....$1.75

LIGHT: ITS INFLUENCE ON LIFE AND HEALTH. By FORBES WINSLOW, M. D., etc. This important work is written in the most simple and perspicuous manner, and is one of those contributions to science which all can understand and appreciate. It is, indeed, a charming treatise on a subject of vital interest. Cloth.....$1.75

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF THE FEMALE SEXual Organs. By Professor JULIUS KLOB, of Vienna. Translated by Drs. J. KAMMERER and B. F. DAWSON. First Volume, containing the Diseases of the Uterus. Cloth.....$3.50

MAN: WHERE, WHENCE, AND WHITHER?—Being a Glance at Man in his Natural History Relations. By DAVID PAGE, LL. D., F. R. S. E., F. G. S., author of "Past and Present Life of the Globe," "Philosophy of Geology," "Geology for General Readers," etc. Tinted paper. 12mo. 200 pages. Extra Cloth. Price.....$1.50

SCANZONI'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISeases of the Sexual Organs of Women. Translated from the French of Drs. H. DOR and A. SOCIN, and annotated with the approval of the author. By A. K. GARDNER, A. M., M. D. One vol. 800 pages. Price.....$5.00

THE CHEMICAL NEWS.—With American Supplement. The most popular and useful issue of the Foreign, as also of the American, Scientific press. Devoted to Practical Chemistry, as applied to Pharmacy, Medicine, Manufactures, and Arts. Uniform American Edition, with Supplement, from July, 1867. Bound volumes (containing six numbers each(I, II, III, IV, and V, per volume.....$3.50

LESSONS IN PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. By ALFRED C. LOOMIS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of New York; Physician to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, &c. One vol. 8vo. 160 pages. Cloth. Price.....$2.00

VIRCHOW'S CELLULAR PATHOLOGY. As based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology. Translated from the second edition of the original. By FRANK CHANCE, B. A., M. A. Illustrated by 144 Engravings. One vol. Price.....$5.00

MAN AND HIS RELATIONS.—Illustrating the Influence of the Mind on the Body; the Relations of the Faculties to the Organs, and to the Elements, Objects, and Phenomena of the External World. By Prof. S. B. BRITTAN, M. D.

Although treating of the profoundest of subjects, it is written in an elegant and attractive style, clear and logical. Printed on fine tinted paper. One vol., 8vo. Fourth Edition.....$4.00

PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.—A Cyclopedia of Domestic Economy. Revised edition, with a new preface, comprising 5,000 Receipts and Maxims. Illustrated by 500 Wood Engravings. Edited by Mrs. E. F. ELLETT, authoress of "Women of the Revolution," etc.

The original Receipts and Directions contained in this valuable work have been furnished to the popular and practical Editress by American housekeepers of long experience and tried skill. One vol., 8vo., fine toned paper, cloth, extra....$4.00

PHYSICIAN'S HAND BOOK. Sixteenth Year of Publication. New improved edition for 1870, containing all the new remedial agents. By WILLIAM ELMER, M. D. Bound in English morocco, gilt edges, pocket-book form.

This new edition of the "Hand Book" has been completely re-written and re-stereotyped throughout. Many valuable improvements and new features have been introduced, and corrections made. Price, postage free, $1.75; without printed matter, $1.50.

THE DARTHROUS DIATHESIS, OR ECZEMA AND its Allied Affections. By A. HARDY, M. D., Physician to the St. Louis Hospital, Paris. Translated by HENRY G. PIFFARD, M. D., late House Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital; Physician to the Skin Department, Out-door Bureau, Bellevue Hospital; Assistant to Chair of Theory and Practice, Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Cloth..$1.25

A RATIONAL TREATISE ON THE TRUNKAL MUScles. Elucidating the Mechanical Cause of Chronic, Spinal, Pelvic, Abdominal, and Thoracic Affections, and of Bronchial and other derangements incident to the Clerical, Legal, and Musical Professions, with the rationale of their cure by mechanical support. By E. T. BANNING, M. D. Price.....$4.00

WOMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH.—Doctrine of the Nature, Diseases, &c., of Women. Chlorosis, Hysteria, Amenorrhœa, Diseases of the Womb, &c., &c. By M. E. DIRIX, M. D., Author of Uterine Pathology. Price.....$2.00

GARDNER ON STERILITY. ITS CAUSES AND CUrative Treatment. With a Preliminary Statement of the Physiology of Generation. With numerous colored Illustrations. By A. K. GARDNER, M. D. One vol. Price.....$3.00

A MANUAL OF THE DISSECTION OF THE HUMAN Body. By LUTHER HOLDEN, F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon of and Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. With Notes and Additions by ERSKINE MASON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Illustrated. 600 pages. Cloth. Price.....$5.00

☞ *Copies of the above Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of price.*

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL LITERATURE.

The undersigned has organized A DEPARTMENT OF STANDARD WORKS in connection with his publishing business, and is prepared to supply orders by mail or express, at the *lowest possible prices*, for all works of a standard character in every department of SCIENCE, MEDICINE, SURGERY, and NATURAL HISTORY. He will pay special attention to this branch of the business, and engage that orders shall be executed as promptly and as reasonably as through any other house. He will also furnish the publications of all the leading houses on the most liberal terms. Address

W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher, 177 Broadway, N. Y

Prices given and Catalogues furnished, free of postage, on application. P. O. Box 5108.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	ORGANIZED.	PRESIDENT, OR DEAN.
I. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.			
1. "Regular" System.			
Medical College of Alabama	Mobile, Ala.	....	William H. Anderson, M.D.
Toland Medical College	San Francisco, Cal.	1864	R. Beverly Cole, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of University of the Pacific	" " "	1859	
Medical Department of Yale College	New-Haven, Ct.	1813	Chas. A. Lindsley, M.D., Dean.
Medical College of Georgia	Augusta, Ga.	1832	L. A. Dugas, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
Savannah Medical College	Savannah, Ga	1856	W. Duncan, M.D., Dean.
Atlanta Medical College	Atlanta, Ga.	1855	
Rush Medical College	Chicago, Ill.	1842	Joseph W. Freer, M.D., Pres.
Chicago Medical College (Med. Depart. of N. Western Univer.)	" "	1859	N. S. Davis, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Indiana Medical College	Indianapolis, Ind.	1869	J. A. Comingor, M.D., Sec.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	Keokuk, Iowa	1849	J. C. Hughes, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Iowa State University	Iowa City, Iowa	1870	W. F. Peck, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of the University of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.	1837	J. M. Bodine, M.D. Dean.
Louisville Medical School	" "	....	
Kentucky School of Medicine	" "	....	
Medical Department of the University of Louisiana	New-Orleans, La.	1835	
Medical School of Maine (Med. Depart. of Bowdoin College)	Brunswick, Me.	1820	C. F. Brackett, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of Washington University	Baltimore, Md.	1867	C. W. Chancellor, M.D., Dean.
School of Medicine of the University of Maryland	" "	1807	J. J. Chisholm, M.D., Dean.
Medical School of Howard University	Boston, Mass.	....	Calvin Ellis, M.D., Dean.
New-England Female Medical College	" "	1848	Stephen Tracy, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Michigan University	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1850	Abram Sager, M.A., M.D., Dean.
Detroit Medical College	Detroit, Mich.	1868	Theo. A. McGraw, M.D., Sec.
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis, Mo.	1840	John S. Moore, M.D., Dean.
St. Louis Medical College	" "	1842	J. T. Hodgson, M.D., Dean.
Medical College of Kansas City	Kansas City, Mo.	1870	James Chew, M.D., Dean.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	" "	1868	S. S. Todd, M.D., President.
Medical Department of Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	1796	Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D.
College of Physicians and Surgeons	New-York City, N.Y	1807	James W. McLane, M.D., Sec.
Albany Medical College	Albany, N. Y.	1838	
Medical Department of the University of New-York	New-York City, N. Y	1841	J. W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., Pres.
Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary	" " "	1865	Emily Blackwell, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	1846	Julius F. Miner, M.D., Dean.
Long Island College Hospital	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1860	S. G. Armor, M.D., Dean.
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1861	Austin Flint, Jr., M.D., Sec.
Geneva Medical College (Med. Department of Hobart College)	Geneva, N. Y.	....	John Towler, M.D., Dean.
Medical College of Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	James Graham, M.D., Dean.
Cleveland Medical College	Cleveland, Ohio	1843	J. L. Cassels, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
Starling Medical College	Columbus, Ohio	1847	Francis Carter, M.D., Dean.
College of Medicine and Surgery	Cincinnati, Ohio	1851	S. S. Lawson, M.D., Dean.
Miami Medical College	" "	1852	George Mendenhall, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of the University of Wooster	Cleveland, Ohio	....	G. C. E. Weber, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Willamette University	Salem, Oregon	....	Daniel Payton, M.D.
Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	1765	R. E. Rogers, M.D., Dean.
Jefferson Medical College	" "	1826	B. Howard Rand, M.D., Dean.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania	" "	1850	E. H. Cleveland, M.D., Sec.
Medical Department of Lincoln University	Oxford, Pa.	....	Isaac N. Rendall, D.D., Pres.
Medical College of the State of South-Carolina	Charleston, S. C.	1824	George E. Trescot, M.D., Dean
Medical Department of University of South-Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	....	
Medical Department of the University of Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.	1850	T. B. Buchanan, M.D., Sec.
Memphis Medical Coll. (Med. Depart. of Cumberland Univer.)	Memphis, Tenn.	....	A. Erskine, M.D., Dean.
Texas Medical College	Galveston, Tex.	1868	
Medical Department of Vermont University	Burlington, Vt.	....	P. Colller, Ph.D., M.D.
Medical Department of the University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	1825	S. Maupin, A.M., M.D.
Medical College of Virginia	Richmond, Va.	1838	James B. McCaw, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Georgetown College	Washington, D. C.	1850	Johnson Eliot, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Columbian College	" "	1858	John C. Riley, M.D., Dean.
Medical Department of Howard University	" "	1867	Robert Reyburn, M.D., Dean.
2. "Eclectic" System.			
Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery	Chicago, Ill.	1868	Milton Jay, M.D., Dean.
Eclectic Medical Institute	Cincinnati, Ohio	1844	John M. Scudder, M.D., Dean.
Eclectic Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1866	
Eclectic Medical College	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848	
Eclectic Medical College	Macon, Ga.	...	
3. "Homœopathic" System.			
Hahnemann Medical College	Chicago, Ill.	1859	F. A. Lord, M.D., Registrar.
Homœopathic Medical College	St. Louis, Mo.	1858	
Homœopathic Medical College	New-York City, N. Y	1859	Carroll Dunham, M.D., Dean.
New-York Medical College for Women	" " "	1863	
Homœopathic Hospital College	Cleveland, Ohio	1849	H. F. Biggar, D.D., Registrar.
Homœopathic Medical College for Women	" "	1868	
Hahnemann Medical College	Philadelphia, Pa.	1847	H. N. Guernsey, M.D., Dean.
II. PHARMACEUTICAL.			
California Pharmaceutical Society	San Francisco, Cal.	....	
Chicago College of Pharmacy	Chicago, Ill.	1859	A. E. Ebert, Dean.
Indiana Pharmaceutical Society	Indianapolis, Ind.	....	
Department of Pharmacy, Iowa Wesleyan University	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	....	John Wheeler, D.D., President.
Kansas College of Pharmacy	Leavenworth, Kan.	....	
Louisville College of Pharmacy	Louisville, Ky.	....	F. C. Miller, Secretary.
Maryland College of Pharmacy	Baltimore, Md.	1841	J. Brown Baxley, President.
School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1863	A. B. Prescott, M.D.
East-Saginaw Valley Pharmaceutical Association	East-Saginaw, Mich.	....	
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston, Mass.	1867	
New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association	——, N. J.	....	
Newark Pharmaceutical Association	Newark, N. J.	....	
College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York	New-York City, N. Y	1829	Edward L. Milhau, Secretary.
College of Pharmacy of Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio	1865	
Cincinnati College of Pharmacy	Cincinnati, Ohio	....	
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	Philadelphia, Pa.	1821	Robert Bridges, M.D., Dean.
Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Society	Providence, R. I.	....	
School of Pharmacy of Howard University	Washington, D. C.	....	General O. O. Howard.
Washington Pharmaceutical Society	" "	....	R. B. Ferguson.
School of Pharmacy of Georgetown College	" "	1870	

MEDICAL JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.

*** SUPPLIED BY THE PUBLISHER OF "BRAITHWAITE" AT THE PUBLISHER'S LOWEST RATES.

	Name.	Where published.	Issued.	Price
1867	Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal	San Francisco, Cal.	Monthly.....(Gold)	$5 00
1864	Canada Medical Journal	Montreal, Canada.	"	3 00
1868	Canada Lancet	Toronto, "	"	3 00
1869	Canada Journal of Dental Science	Montreal, "	"	2 00
1867	Pharmaceutical Journal	Toronto, "	"	3 00
....	American Journal of Science and Art	New-Haven, Ct.	"	6 00
1857	Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal	Atlanta, Ga.	"	3 00
....	Southern Medical Record		"	2 50
1843	Chicago Medical Journal	Chicago, Ill.	"	3 00
1859	Medical Examiner	" "	"	3 00
1868	The Pharmacist	" "	"	1 00
1870	Indiana Journal of Medicine	Indianapolis, Ind.	"	1 50
1867	Leavenworth Medical Herald	Leavenworth, Kan.	"	3 00
1866	Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal	Louisville, Ky.	"	5 00
1868	American Practitioner	" "	"	3 00
....	New-York Medical Review	New-York City.	"	2 00
....	American Journal of Dental Science	Baltimore, Md.	Monthly	2 50
1870	Baltimore Medical Journal (discontinued)	" "	"	4 00
1869	The Practitioner (republication)	" "	"	4 00
1828	Medical and Surgical Journal	Boston, Mass.	Weekly	4 00
....	The Sanatarian	" "	Monthly	3 00
1865	Journal of Chemistry	" "	"	1 00
1867	American Naturalist	Salem, "	"	4 00
1869	Bulletin of Essex Institute	" "	"	1 00
1866	Review of Medicine and Pharmacy	Detroit, Mich.	"	2 00
....	Wilson's Herald of Health		"	3 00
1870	N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal	St. Paul, Minn	"	3 00
1864	St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal	St. Louis, Mo.	Bi-monthly	3 00
1865	Medical Archives	" "	Monthly	3 00
1869	Missouri Dental Journal	" "	"	3 00
1871	Kansas City Medical Journal	Kansas City, Mo.	"	2 00
1865	New-York Medical Journal	New-York City	"	4 00
1867	Medical Record	" "	Semi-monthly	4 00
1868	Journal of Psychological Medicine (suspended)	" "	Quarterly	5 00
1868	American Journal of Obstetrics	" "	"	5 00
1871	Medical World (discontinued)	" "	Monthly	1 50
1871	New Remedies	" "	Quarterly	2 00
1856	Druggists' Circular	" "	Monthly	1 50
1870	Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology	" "	Quarterly	3 00
1865	Journal of Applied Chemistry	" "	Monthly	2 00
1870	American Chemist	" "	"	5 00
1845	London Lancet (republication)	" "	"	5 00
1840	Braithwaite's Retrospect (republication)	" "	Semi-annual	2 50
1870	Journal of Ophthalmology and Otology	" "	"	7 00
1866	Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine	" "	Monthly	1 00
1844	American Journal of Insanity	Utica, N. Y.	"	5 00
1860	Medical and Surgical Journal	Buffalo, "	Monthly	3 00
1861	Journal Materia Medica	New-Lebanon, N. Y.	"	1 00
1857	Lancet and Observer	Cincinnati, Ohio.	"	3 00
1868	Medical Repertory (Suspended)	" "	"	1 50
1845	Dental Register	" "	"	3 00
1871	The Clinic	" "	Weekly	2 00
1870	Oregon Medical and Surgical Reporter (Suspended)	Salem, Oregon.	Quarterly	3 00
1840	American Journal Medical Sciences	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	5 00
1849	Medical News and Library	" "	Monthly	1 00
1847	Medical and Surgical Reporter	" "	Weekly	5 00
1868	Compendium of Medical Science	" "	Semi-annual	3 00
....	Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery	" "	"	6 00
....	Abstract of Medical Science (republication)	" "	Semi-annual	2 50
1826	American Journal Pharmacy	" "	Monthly	3 00
....	Journal of Franklin Institute	" "	"	5 00
1859	Dental Cosmos	" "	"	2 50
1862	Dental Times	" "	Quarterly	1 00
1870	Medical Times	" "	Weekly	5 00
....	Obstetrical Journal of Great Britan and Ireland	" "	"	5 00
1850	Journal of Medicine	Nashville, Tenn.	"	3 00
....	Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	Boston, Mass.	"	4 00
1871	Archives of Science	McIndoe's Falls, Vt.	"	2 50
....	The Western Lancet	San Francisco, Cal.	"	3 00
1871	Virginia Clinical Record	Richmond, Va.	Monthly	1 00
1870	National Medical Journal (suspended)	Washington City.	"	3 00
1870	Physician's Monitor	New-York City.	Annually	25
	PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN.			
	Archives of Dentistry	London.	Quarterly	6 00
	Beale's Archives of Medicine	"	"	5 00
	British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review	"	"	12 00
	British Journal of Dental Science	"	Monthly	6 00
	British Medical Journal	"	Weekly	12 00
	Chemical News	"	Monthly	10 00
	Chemist and Druggist	"	"	5 00
	Dental Review	"	Quarterly	4 00
	Dublin Journal of Medical Science	Dublin, Ireland.	"	7 00
	Doctor	London	Monthly	4 00
	Edinburgh Medical Journal	Edinburgh, Scotland.	"	10 00
	Glasgow Medical Journal	Glasgow, "	Quarterly	4 00
	Guy's Hospital Reports	London	"	3 00
	Journal of Mental Science	"	Quarterly	7 00
	Lancet	"	Weekly	10 00
	London Hospital Reports	"	"	3 00
	Medical Press and Circular	Dublin, Ireland.	Weekly	7 50
	Medical Times and Gazette	London	Monthly	12 00
	Medico-Chirurgical Transactions	"	"	6 00
	Obstetrical Society Transactions	"	"	10 00
	Ophthalmic Hospital Reports	"	Quarterly	4 00
	Pathological Society Transactions	"	"	5 00
	Pharmaceutical Journal	"	Weekly	10 00
	Practitioner (Francis E. Anstie)	" and New-York	Monthly	4 00
	Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Society	"	Quarterly	10 00

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS ISSUED SINCE MAY, 1872.

*** Supplied by the Publisher of* THE PHYSICIAN'S MONITOR *free of postage.*

Allen (Peter). Lectures on Aural Catarrh and common Forms of Deafness. 12mo, pp. 277. $2 00

Allingham (William). On Fistula, Hæmorrhoids, and other Diseases of the Rectum. 8vo, cloth. $2 50

Aitken (William). Science and Practice of Medicine. Additions by M. Clymer, M.D. 2 vols. $12 00

Anderson (W McCall). On the Treatment of the Diseases of the Skin. 8vo, cloth. $1 75

Ashurst (John, Jr.) Principles and Practice of Surgery. Illustrated, 8vo, cloth. $6 50

Atthill (Lombe). Clinical Lectures on Diseases peculiar to Women. Second edition, 12mo. $2 25

Atlee (W. L.) General and Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 482. $5 00

Buck (Gurdon). Lithotomy and Lithotrity, illustrated by Cases in Practice. 8vo, cloth. $1 00

Beasley (H.) Pocket Formulary, and Synopsis of the Br. and For. Pharmacopœias. Ninth edition. $2 50

Bigelow (H. G.) Medical Education in America. 8vo, pp. 83, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25

Bartholow (R.) Manual of Hypodermic Medication. Second edition. 12mo. $1 50

Bastian (H. C.) The Beginnings of Life, illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo, cloth. $5 00

Beale (L. S.) Bioplasm: Introduction to the Study of Physiology. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 346. $3 00

Beasley (H.) The Book of 3000 Prescriptions. Fourth edition. 16mo, pp. 500, cloth. $2 50

Black (D. C.) Functional Diseases of the Renal and Reproductive Organs. 8vo, pp. 300, cloth. $2 50

Bloxam (C. L.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. Second edition. 8vo, pp. 666, cloth. $6 50

Both (C.) Small Pox. Predisposing Conditions and Prevention. Second edition. 12mo, pp 82. 50

Clarke (E. H.) and ***Amory*** (R.) Physiological and

Cobbold (S. S.) Worms; and Practical Helminthology. 12mo, pp. 178, cloth. $1 00

Carter (C. L.) Treatise on General Pathology 8vo, pp. 150. $1 50

Clymer (M.) Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. 16mo, pp. 59, cloth. $1 00

Chapman (E. N.) Hysteriology. Treatise on Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus. $4 50

Clark (F. Le Gros). Outlines of Surgery and Surgical Pathology. Second edition. 8vo, cloth. $4 25

Cohen (J. Solis). Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages. 8vo, pp. 582. $5 00

Dunglison (R. and J.) History of Medicine from the Earliest Ages. 12mo, pp. 287, cloth. $2 50

Dalton (J. C.) Human Physiology. Fifth edition. 8vo, pp. 728, cloth. $5 25

Damon (H. F.) New Treatment of Venereal Diseases. From the French. 12mo, pp. 73. 50

Delafield (F.) Hand-Book of Post-Mortem Examinations. 8vo, pp. 376, cloth. $3 50

Eassie (W.) Hand-Book to History, Defects, etc., of Drainage, Ventilation, etc. 12mo, cloth. $1 00

Eliot (C. W. and F. H. ***Storer***). Comprehensive Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. 12mo. $1 50

Elmer (W.) The Physician's Hand-Book for 1873. Revised. $1 50 to $1 75

Flower (W. H.) and ***Keen*** (W. W.) Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body. 4to, pp. 12. $1 50

Fisher (T. W.) Plain Talk about Insanity; its Causes and Treatment 8vo, pp. 97, cloth. $1 50

Fothergill (J M.) The Heart and its Diseases. 8vo, cloth. $5 50

Flint (A., Jr.) and ***Hammond*** (W. A.) Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System. $9 50

Flint (A., Jr.) The Physiology of Man. Vol. 4. The Nervous System. 8vo, pp. 470. $4 50

Frey (Dr. H.) The Microscope and Microscopic Technology. Illustrated. 8vo. $6 00

Gant (F. J.) The Irritable Bladder; Causes and Treatment. Illustrated. Third edition. 12mo. $2 50

Gross (S. D.) A System of Surgery. Fifth edition. Illustrated. 2 vols. imperial 8vo, sheep. $15 00

Galloway (R.) Manual of Qualitative Analysis. From fifth London edition. 12mo, cloth. $2 50

Garretson (J. E.) A System of Oral Surgery. 8vo, pp. 1091, cloth. $10 00

Guersant (M. P.) Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children. 8vo, pp. 350, cloth. $2 50

Harley (G.) The Urine and its Derangements. 8vo, pp. 334, cloth. $2 75

Hewson (A.) Earth as a Topical Application in Surgery. 8vo, pp. 309, cloth. $2 50

Henry (M. H.) On the Treatment of Venereal Diseases in Vienna Hospitals. 8vo, pp. 49, cloth. $1 00

Hamilton (F. H.) Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations. Fourth edition. Illustrated. $7 00

——— Principles and Practice of Surgery. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 943, cloth. $7 00

Hartshorne (H.) Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Third edition. 12mo. $2 38

Henderson. Life of James Henderson, M.D., Medical Missionary to China. 12mo, pp. 196. 75

Hewett (G.) Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of Women. Second edition. $5 00

Hodge (H. L.) Fœticide; or, Criminal Abortion. Fourth edition. 16mo, pp. 55, cloth. 50

Kirke's (W. S.) Hand-Book of Physiology. Illustrated. Demy 8vo, pp. 836, cloth. $5 00

Legg (J. W.) Guide to the Examination of the Urine. Third edition. 16mo, pp. 96, cloth. 75

Lee (B.) Correct Principles of Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine. Illustrated. $1 00

Lewin (G.) Treatment of Syphilis with Subcutaneous Sublimate Injections; with lithograph. $2 25

Loomis (A. L.) Lessons in Physical Diagnosis. Third edition. 8vo, pp. 237, cloth. $3 00

Markoe (T. M.) Treatise on Diseases of the Bones. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 416, cloth. $4 50

Mitchell (S. W.) Injuries of Nerves and their Consequences. 8vo, pp. 377, cloth. $3 00

Meyer (M.) and ***Hammond*** (W. A.) Electricity in its Relations to Practical Medicine. 2d. Ed. $4 50

Macnamara (C.) Manual of the Diseases of the Eye. Second edition. 12mo, pp. 620. $5 00

Morgan (J.) Lessons in Nature and Treatment of Affections produced by Contagious Diseases. $1 75

Pereira (J.) Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 8vo, pp. —, cloth. $7 00

Paine (M.) The Institutes of Medicine. Tenth edition. 8vo, pp. —, sheep. $5 00

——— Philosophy of the Soul and Instinct as Distinguished from Materialism. 8vo, pp. —, sheep. $5 00

Peaslee (E. R.) Ovarian Tumors; their Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. 8vo, pp. 551. $5 00

Reynolds (J. R.) A System of Medicine. Vol. II. Local Diseases. 8vo, cloth. $6 00

Roberts (W.) Practical Treatise on Renal and Urinary Diseases. Illustrated. Second edition. $4 50

Ross (J.) The Graft Theory of Disease. 8vo, cloth. $4 00

Rushum (W. B.) Aids to the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Kidneys. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. $2 00

Simpson (Sir J. Y.) and (A. R.) Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women. 8vo, pp. 789. $3 00

Smith (J. L.) Treatise on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second edition. 8vo, pp. 750. $5 00

——— (S.) Doctor in Medicine and other Papers on Professional Subjects. 12mo, pp. 308, cloth. $2 00

Stricker (Prof. S.) A Manual of Histology. 8vo, pp. 1094, cloth. $10 00

Swayne (J. G.) Obstetric Aphorisms, for Use of Students. Second edition. 12mo, cloth. $1 25

Turnbull (L.) Clinical Manual of Diseases of the Ear. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 486. $5 00

Thomas (T. G.) Practical Treatise on Diseases of Women. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 784, cloth. $5 00

Tanner (T. H.) Memoranda on Poisons. Third edition. 18mo, pp. 155, cloth. 75

Thudicum (J. L. W.) A Manual of Chemical Physiology. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 195, cloth. $2 25

Tuke (D. S.) Illustrations of Influence of Mind on the Body. 8vo, pp. 444, cloth. $5 50

Wunderlich (C. A.) and ***Sequin*** (E.) Medical Thermometry and Human Temperature. 12mo. $2 00

Wood (G. B.) Historical and Biographical Memoirs, Essays, and Addresses. 8vo, cloth. $5 00

Watson (Sir T.) Principles and Practice of Physic. 2 vols. 8vo, about 900 pp. each, cloth. $9 00

Wagner (R.) A Hand-Book of Chemical Technology. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 761, cloth. $5 00

Ward (S.) On Some Affections of the Liver and Intestinal Canal. 8vo, pp. —, cloth. $3 00

Wells (T. S.) Diseases of the Ovaries. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth. $4 50

Wharton and ***Stille.*** Medical Jurisprudence. Third edition. 8vo, pp. 873. $7 00

Williams (C. J.) Pulmonary Consumption; Nature, Varieties, and Treatment. 8vo. $2 50

Woehler and ***Fittig.*** Outlines of Organic Chemistry. 12mo, pp. 530, cloth. $3 00